

THE GARDEN CLUB

❁ MANUAL ❁

EDITH R. FISHER

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THE GARDEN CLUB MANUAL



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FORMAL GARDEN AT A FLOWER SHOW

THE GARDEN CLUB MANUAL

BY
EDITH R. FISHER

With Forewords by
CORNELIA V. W. KELLOGG
and JAMES G. MOORE



NEW YORK
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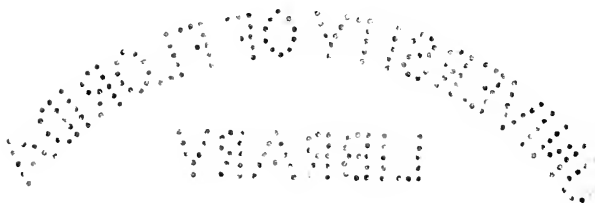
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FOREWORD

IT is a privilege to have an opportunity to say to the many into whose hands this book will come, how much good I believe it will accomplish, how heartily I welcome its publication.

To my mind, one of the most interesting and important developments of the last decade has been the realization in the thoughts of thousands of men and women of this country of the great value of the garden movement in promoting the creation, not only of more gardens, but of more beautiful houses, roadsides, towns and cities throughout the length and width of our country. Hand in hand with the spread of these ideas has gone the conviction in the hearts of our people that the way in which to accomplish these desirable ends is not merely that individuals should unite their thoughts and energies in local Garden Clubs—but that these clubs should themselves unite in State Federations, and that these great state organizations can only hope to achieve their full measure of usefulness by joining themselves together in a wider national organization such as we have attempted to form in the National Council of State Garden Club Federations. I consider it one of the great privileges of my life to have been permitted to play a part in this development.

But there are thousands of communities which have not yet seen the advantages of this movement, or which having commenced to think upon the subject, do not know just how to make their thinking effective.

It is at this point that this admirable book by Mrs. Fisher comes to their aid. In its pages will be found

full and clear suggestions as to the steps to be taken, the things to be considered, and the proper order of events. It is in small compass an encyclopædia upon the subject, and, in my opinion, cannot fail to greatly assist in the further development of the individual units or Garden Clubs, which as I have indicated are, and ever must be, the real foundations of the greater national movement.

CORNELIA V. W. KELLOGG.

Morristown, New Jersey.

FOREWORD

GARDEN CLUBS have attracted the interest of more persons during the past decade than any other single phase of horticulture. So popular have they become that there is danger that a movement started for the purpose of interesting people in gardens and to furnish a means of their instruction in gardening may lose much of its possible value by becoming largely social in nature. If the Garden Club movement is to live and grow and not become merely another fad, it must serve its adherents by making a real contribution to their garden knowledge and to the most effective utilization of garden materials and products.

One word of suggestion may I give Garden Clubs. Let all your excellently organized work lead further than now it seems to do. Search for the "deeper meaning of gardening," the more serious study of plant life. Take up as groups and as individuals the study of botany, something of collecting, of hybridizing. Our Garden Clubs in America have thus far been occupied with the more superficial aspects of gardening—the designing and planting of gardens. It is plain now to many of us that unless an applied study of horticulture, in its varied and more scientific aspects, is undertaken, interest in what we do now must wane. After all, plant material is our gardens. Shall we remain, most of us, in ignorance of what we are handling, growing; or, shall we not resolve upon some program of study, of application, of experiment, of a widening of knowledge which shall give to our gardening a rich foundation of information and of understanding?

To attain this goal the organization and conduct of a Garden Club requires careful guidance. Its officers, frequently inexperienced in the operation of this type of organization, are often at a loss to know how to proceed so as to produce the results for which the club was organized. *The Garden Club Manual* should prove exceedingly valuable in helping to direct the club in its organization and activities. Mrs. Fisher's long contact with and leadership in the movement ably qualify her to speak with authority on any phase of club organization or work.

JAMES G. MOORE.

University of Wisconsin.

PREFACE

THIS little book is designed to aid those who are organizing new Garden Clubs and those who are interested in making established ones better, either through a more efficient plan of organization or a more constructive program of home and community betterment projects. Based as it is on the actual experiences of successful clubs and the author's own personal observation over a period of many years, it is hoped that it will help to make it easier to start a club and keep it working constructively; that it will to some extent help to avoid reorganizations of old clubs after a few years of complacent existence.

Garden Clubs, individually, and as units in the national movement, have a great responsibility and a great opportunity to exert a constructive influence on the lives of other citizens. If that opportunity is to be lived up to to its fullest extent, we must set and hold high standards for ourselves. Our Flower Shows and other public exhibitions must be artistic. Programs must add to our knowledge and enrich our lives. Our whole aim must be toward a combination of the artistic, practical, and social aspects of gardening and of life itself.

If this little book is of any assistance in this endeavor, it will have served its purpose.

The author takes this opportunity to make grateful acknowledgment to Garden Clubs everywhere, universities, and many individuals, for the suggestions and information which they have so generously furnished.

EDITH R. FISHER.

Lake Bluff, Illinois.

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THE GARDEN CLUB MANUAL

Chapter I

WHY A GARDEN CLUB?

IT is pleasant to know that America has reached a period in her breathless history where she may pause and look for beauty. The influence of color has entered every avenue of life, enriching even the commonest and most menial tasks. We are learning more and more to enjoy the out-of-doors and the wondrous beauty so generously given us by Nature.

Home is the one spot dearest to us all. Large or small, it is the one place where we may express our own individuality in terms of beauty. In that expression we create what may be called the "outdoor living room" or garden, a place where we work and play and learn the moods of Nature. Some of us are content with simplicity; others like to explore the many side paths of color and variety.

This manifestation of garden interest is nation-wide and is evidenced in every walk of life. More and more it will become an important factor in our lives.

With this interest in gardening has come the Garden Club movement. That we may have a keener enjoyment and appreciation of all plant names, recognize new varieties of familiar flowers, study color combinations, know the life history of plants, trees and shrubs: these are some of the reasons for belonging to a Garden Club. Membership brings the pleasure of knowing people who are interested in the same lines of work and study. It is refreshing, as well as stimulating, to talk over garden problems with another enthusiast. A Garden Club reaches

its highest development when individual problems of its members are solved, when sincerity and encouragement toward better gardening are the corner stones of its foundation.

Every Garden Club should have an ideal and all members should work to perfect that ideal. Gardening is a fine art and all its followers should work to promote a love for gardening and should assist and encourage the conservation of natural beauty.

The problems of communities differ, as well as the problems of individuals. To meet these various needs there are many kinds of clubs.

Garden Clubs succeed and get best results when all members have common interests. No one should belong to a club who does not feel repaid many times for being a member. Life is full of interesting things to do and we are all too busy to belong to a club that pays us no dividends. We work best when we are happy, and so we should expect to find happiness in our club. The miracle of growing plants and the enjoyment of garden-making should be golden bands to cement friendship and respect. Happy is the membership of any Garden Club that, when the year is over, can look back to a year of study, profit and pleasure.

The successful club realizes its responsibility, both to its members and to its community. It must have interesting programs that fit the needs of all its members. Every club should provide opportunity for members to contribute toward the program, for no program is dull to a member who takes part. It was many years ago that Sir William Temple wrote, "Gardening is an occupation for which no man is too high or too low." And another says, "Here is a common ground for all classes, all kinds of human beings; yes, for all races of men. The mutual forbearance and sympathy that come from just such common interests as gardening will do much toward world

peace." Precious indeed is the heritage of the boy or girl who in later life can say, "I remember my mother working in her garden."

The best thing about gardening is that it goes on from year to year. So should it be with a good Garden Club. Never in any one person's life can all the complete knowledge of gardening be acquired; but to every gardener comes the blessed opportunity to pass on the lessons he has learned. Mutual interest in the art of gardening and in civic beauty binds together families as well as communities. The Garden Club may be a lighted candle that shows the way. So often we do not appreciate the beauties of our possessions until they are pointed out to us.

There is great enjoyment and interest in growing things. Garden Clubs stimulate and set people to observing, studying and experimenting. They come to realize what fun it all is. Certainly it is a worthy mission to help make the raising of plants, fruits, flowers, vegetables and trees interesting to other people. To make men and women want gardens, little gardens and big gardens, patches of lawn and privacy, orchards and playgrounds for children: these are other good reasons for a Garden Club.

Some members will garden for beauty and interest, others for economy and health. But whatever the reason, once started, they have embarked on a long and interesting voyage of discovery. To plant a seed and water it and watch it grow, to study it and know its life cycle, to become familiar with its blossom and seed pod, is to know both romance and history. When we can raise things better than our neighbor, then the opportunity is ours to give and pass on, that other lives may be enriched.

Mother Nature has a way of blessing and healing tired minds and bodies. The sweet smell of the damp earth is tonic to quivering nerves. There is always a future in a garden. No one can ever say, "My garden is finished."

Our education in plant material and garden design is developed as we work and study. The creative force within us is forever urging us on. When the long day is over, may each of us say, "I am thankful that into my life and heart has come a garden."

Chapter II

ORGANIZATION

THE reason for having an organized Garden Club is the opportunity it gives for meeting and satisfying the distinctive needs of its membership. So it comes about that clubs differ from each other, as the members' interests differ. Where the city is large, there may be any number of clubs, usually the outgrowth of the first club. In such places, when a Flower Show is held or a piece of civic work of general interest to the community is undertaken, all the clubs join forces. This does not mean that any club loses its individuality. The individual clubs may have their separate meetings, but the groups unite when a fine speaker comes to the city or when something of interest to all is done. We shall get the most out of a club if we join one that suits our needs. Thus, if we are inclined to study, we join a group that is studying a subject in which we are interested.

If a Garden Club is to amount to anything, it must be more than a social organization. While it is true that sociability may make the club a happier group, if a club is to endure for many years it must have a common interest or motive to bind together all its members. Many clubs realize they owe a duty to the community. New ways must be devised, new suggestions adopted to keep the club alive. The coöperation of each member is most important. Surely, at least once a year, each member should contribute some definite thing to the club. We always like the thing that costs us sacrifice and effort.

Usually, when a small group decides they would like to organize a Garden Club, a day is appointed for a meeting and discussion of the kind of a club they have in mind. After details are settled and agreed upon, a committee is appointed to take these ideas and mold them into shape for presentation at the next meeting. This is a very important time, for it is now that each member should speak her mind freely in order that no misunderstandings will follow later. At this time the objects of the clubs are determined, the size of the group settled, and all other matters vital to the club's life. The average living room holds comfortably about twenty-five people, and for this reason many Garden Club memberships are limited to this number. If the club starts with ten members and the limit is twenty-five, it is not necessary to attain the full membership at once. In fact, it is best to add new members slowly. People often join because it's the fashion to belong to a Garden Club, or for some social consideration, and not because they are really interested in the club's ideals. These do not make good members; in fact, they are "dead wood." It is much better to go slowly in developing the full membership and take time to know each new member and be sure that she will fit into the club and that she will give as well as receive. It is not difficult to get members but it is most difficult to get rid of "dead wood." A club that has decided on a membership of twenty-five may be several years reaching its full quota. Certain restrictions to membership often make a club more desirable, both to those who are already members and to those who would like to join.

Because the interests of community life vary, it may be thought wise to have a Garden Club in which membership is open to all. It is hoped in this way to interest everyone, to teach the fundamentals of garden practices, and to arouse wide public interest. New Garden Clubs with plans of specialized study usually grow out of this kind

of an organization. A large club of this kind, if ably guided, may become a vital element in community life. A club of this type will often take in anyone in the county. It may be an afternoon club for women or an evening club for both men and women. The membership may reach a thousand or more. Where the program and results are far-reaching, the city officers or Chamber of Commerce often coöperate and furnish halls for meeting places. The meeting places may vary from one section of the town or city, so that all may attend at least occasionally. A club of this type is sure to arouse public interest and get wide newspaper publicity. Speakers of national repute like to address such a large organization. The dues are usually very small. The success of a large club rests with its officers.

Any woman's club may have a Garden Club or Garden Department. These departments are usually not limited in membership and are often conducted by round table discussion. In this way, one group studying plant material might meet in the morning and another round table group, studying garden design, might meet in the afternoon.

The Evening Garden Club, for men and women, has a distinct place and is deservedly popular. The membership usually consists of husbands and wives, but of course is not limited to them. Often only one member of the family is the gardener, although there are many exceptions. Such clubs do very fine work in sustaining garden interest in the family. If the wife or the husband is writing a paper or taking part in a program, all other family interests are at a standstill. Evening Garden Clubs are usually made up of neighborhood friends or groups. There may be any number of groups in one community.

The noonday Garden Club gives an excellent opportunity for a group of busy people to meet and study gardening. Sometimes, these clubs are made up of women and sometimes, men. One successful group is composed of

women who work in a large city office building. They usually have lunch, followed by a half-hour discussion of some interesting garden problem or a talk by a speaker.

Other kinds of Garden Clubs may be known to you. The important thing is to join a club that satisfies your needs. If for any reason you would be happier in a special kind of club, seek out that kind of a club. If you can't find it or can't join it, then it may be possible for you to start a club along the lines that appeal to you. No one should be outside of a Garden Club if they really wish to belong to one.

Some clubs meet only in the winter, others only in the summer, while many meet every month throughout the year. Whether meetings are held once a month or every two weeks depends upon the individual club. It is a good idea to study in the garden at summer meetings.

If membership is limited and there is a waiting list, a member of the old club will often start a new club with those on the waiting list. Newly formed clubs should have friendly counsel from the older club.

After the club is organized, the election of officers takes place. In electing or appointing officers, there are a few points to keep in mind which, if definitely followed, will bring desired results. Elect as president a person who has the happy faculty of getting on with people, one with vision and ability and who is not too sensitive to criticism. Such a president is above price and not always easy to find. But when you do find one, elect her and then support her faithfully and loyally.

The chairman of the Program Committee should be an inspiring leader. She should know what the club wishes in the way of papers or talks. Members should be encouraged to talk, for we all like to listen to a talk better than we do to the reading of a paper. Programs should vary and sustain interest throughout the club year. Much interesting material is to be had for nothing; lack of funds

is no excuse for poor or uninteresting programs. The program chairman has a large responsibility.

Each officer should strive to do her duty to the very best of her ability. Selfish motives should be put in the background. The president, who usually appoints committees, should be tactful in selecting people who are congenial and work well together. Each member who takes any kind of a job in the club should feel that she is working for the good of the entire organization. Her watchful slogan should be, "I will be faithful and do my best while I am serving." We want to be proud of the Garden Club to which we belong, but we should also want the club to be proud of us. A humble task well and cheerfully executed receives the thanks of everyone. It is true of club work as it is true of life, that if we can be cheerful and agreeable while we work, we will find problems easier to solve. A smile is always met with a smile and a friendly greeting leaves pleasant memories in its wake. If we could always have in mind that all carry burdens, we would be more gentle in our speech. We are all traveling a garden path, and our life and our work will take new meaning if we remember the words of the poet, "Who gives himself with his gift feeds three; himself, his hungry neighbor and me."

Chapter III

CONSTITUTIONS AND WORKING METHODS

THE rapid growth of Garden Clubs in every section of our country is becoming a significant national development. Even more important is the movement for the formation of State Garden Club Federations. While Garden Clubs serve individual communities and are local in their influence, State Federations are broader in their scope and may become very important in the states. To the annual meetings come delegates from all parts of the country, all with a common interest in horticultural problems. This movement is probably destined to become a national power for great good.

Any club will function best if it is businesslike in its methods. A few simple rules really lived up to are far better than a flowery constitution whose obligations are not observed. The activities of a Garden Club should suit the needs of its community. These activities should be so stated in the general plan. No constitution should contain threats of dismissal for non-attendance if the members do not propose to put the rule in force. It is far better to state the rules and regulations that the membership agrees to follow in the by-laws that govern your club. A constitution is simply a working agreement to which the members give their approval. It may be amended and by-laws added to meet the changing conditions of the club. Bear in mind that a club is a partnership affair and each member belongs to the firm.

CONSTITUTIONS AND WORKING METHODS 11

The purpose or object for which every club is organized and which unites all its members as a working force should be stated in the constitution. Some of the objects a Garden Club may have, as they have been found adequate by successful clubs, are:

The object of the club shall be to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to aid in the protection of native plants, trees and birds; and to encourage civic planting.

The object of this club shall be to bring into cultivation the vacant, waste and unsightly places of our city. This is to be accomplished by—

A. Beautifying door yards and lawns.

B. Encouraging back yard, vacant lot and community gardens.

C. Promoting education along all agricultural lines.

The object of this club is to promote a greater interest in gardening and to exchange experiences that shall be of mutual benefit to its members.

The purposes for which this club is formed are the study and culture of flowers and the study of landscape gardening and allied subjects.

The object of this club shall be the advancement of gardening.

The object of this club is to study plant material and design.

Questionnaire

If a club plans to be a Study Club and do sincere work, it may have a questionnaire. This questionnaire, which may be as difficult as is deemed advisable by the members, precludes all possibilities of getting in members who are not interested in the purpose for which the club is organized. When a prospective member has to read and sign a questionnaire, she joins her Garden Club in a serious frame of mind. Of course, if the purpose of a club is to make gardening popular and to do civic work, a questionnaire would never be used. It is usually used when all members are past the kindergarten stage of gardening and intend to devote themselves to serious study. Here are examples of questionnaires in use:

A. *To be answered by the applicant:*

1. This club demands a substantial amount of gardening by each member. How long have you had a garden?
2. Have you any previous engagements that would absent you from meetings? (Three unexcused absences automatically terminate your membership.)
3. Will you faithfully perform all work assigned you?

B. *This questionnaire should be filled out by the proposer and seconder (each filling a separate one) and not by the candidate herself:*

1. In what way is ——— qualified for membership in this club?
2. Has she had personal experience in gardening?
3. Has she special knowledge of flowers, trees or horticulture?
4. Is she a dependable worker?
5. Is she personally agreeable to all members of this club?

C. *The qualification for membership in this club shall be a sincere, active interest in gardening, determined by the following requirements:*

1. Location and character of garden	20	per cent
2. Ability as a gardener	50	" "
3. Personality	20	" "
4. Miscellaneous	10	" "
	<u>100</u>	per cent

D. *The admission committee rates applicants in accordance with the following scale:*

1. Quality of garden	40	per cent
2. Personal work in garden	20	" "
3. Experience, knowledge of gardening . .	20	" "
4. Ability to write or talk on gardening .	10	" "
5. Miscellaneous	10	" "
	<u>100</u>	per cent

Outline of Procedure for Organizing a Garden Club

1. Election of officers—President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.
2. Adoption of constitution, of by-laws, discussion of membership, requirements of members, dues, number of meetings, time and place.

3. Appointment of chairman, standing committees, and special committees.

Standing committees usually are: Program, Social, Membership, Publicity, Finance. Special committees may be: Flower Shows, Civic Work, Junior Activities.

Dues should not be a burden to anyone. The first expense of a Garden Club is printing and postage. With low dues, it is not advisable to spend much money on printing a year book. There are many clever ways to do this cheaply.

The order of business should be the same at every meeting.

Roll Call	Unfinished Business
Reading of Minutes	Communications
Treasurer's Report	New Business
Reports of Committees	Program
Adjournment	

Whenever possible, it is a splendid idea to have the chair call for volunteers to serve on a committee instead of appointing them. Anyone offering to assume responsibility will do better work because she is interested in that particular piece of work.

All meetings of the club and all committee meetings should begin on time. When the members once realize that the presiding officer will open the meeting at the hour set, they will be there. It is not fair to keep those who were on time waiting for the tardy ones.

Whether the work of a club is to be financed by membership dues or by holding Flower Shows, entertainments or by some other means, is decided by the members.

It is necessary for every club to have a program arranged to interest all members and under way as soon as the club is organized. Members should be asked for suggestions.

Here is a simple but workable constitution. With slight changes it can be made to fit any club's requirements.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

1. The name of this organization shall be _____.
2. The object of the organization is the advancement of gardening.
3. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. These officers shall be elected at the first meeting in October and shall take office immediately. An officer shall not hold office for more than two consecutive years.
4. The Board of Directors of this organization shall consist of the officers and two members, elected at the same time the officers are chosen, together with the chairman of the standing committees who shall be appointed by the officers and directors. The retiring President shall be one of the directors. The meeting of the board shall be held before each regular meeting of the Garden Club. Five members shall constitute a quorum.
5. The qualifications for membership shall be an active interest in gardening. Members may be proposed by any member of the club and seconded by any other member. No member can propose or second more than one member a year. The names and qualifications of new members shall be proposed in writing. Members are elected by a unanimous vote of the executive committee. The membership of this organization shall be limited to thirty-five.
6. Meetings shall be held the first and third Mondays of each month, except December and January, at the homes of the members.
7. The annual dues shall be five dollars, payable June first.
8. The standing committees shall consist of a Program Committee, Plant Exchange Committee, Exhibition Committee and a Financial Committee, of which the Treasurer is chairman. The Vice-President shall be chairman of the Program Committee.
9. These By-Laws can be altered, amended and revised by the Board of Directors, approved by a majority vote of the club at any regular meeting.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

1. That there be only one regular meeting of the Garden Club of _____ each month, instead of two, during the months of February, March, April, and November.
2. Members may bring guests to any regular or special meeting. A charge of fifty cents a person shall be made for this privilege. The money is to be paid to the secretary.
3. Any member who is absent from three meetings in one year without previously presenting her excuses to the President or

the hostess shall be automatically dropped from the list of members.

4. A nominating committee, appointed by the President, and composed of seven members, shall present at the annual meeting the names of officers to be elected for the ensuing year. This procedure, however, shall not prevent the presentation of other names if members so desire.
5. That there be added to the standing committees a Civic Committee, Press Committee, and Membership Committee.

Some cities have several Garden Clubs conducted on the Circle or Unit Plan. Each of these clubs is a separate organization, but they also work together. Sometimes they are called Circles, sometimes Chapters, or Units. The central organization serves as a clearing house for help and information of common interest to all.

This type of organization allows no jealousy between member clubs. The officers of every group meet together and discuss plans for all the clubs. No one unit dominates and only the projects and plans that are best for all the clubs are adopted. The by-laws may be changed from time to time to cover new problems. Flower Shows, conservation, and civil undertakings are some of the problems which demand coöperation.

There are many advantages in the Circle Plan of Organization. Some of them are:

1. Unification of Garden Club policies, and elimination of duplication of effort.
2. Fixing a better line of study for each club.
3. The Unit or Circle being small, each member feels an obligation to carry out any work assigned her.
4. Coördination of all activities.
5. Makes meetings in the members' homes possible.
6. Members can become better acquainted and visit each other's gardens.

It is very difficult to reorganize a Garden Club upon the Circle Plan after it has functioned for a long time and

become large and unwieldy. Of course, it can be accomplished, but there must be sympathetic understanding on the part of all members and a desire to do what is best for all concerned. The reorganization requires both wisdom and tact. It is best for the leaders to foresee in the beginning that the club may become too large and keep the first club small with the idea that other groups may be organized as they are needed. Here is a constitution to fit the Unit or Group Plan:

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I—NAME

This Club shall be known as the _____.

ARTICLE II—OBJECT

Its object shall be to cultivate the spirit of good gardening in its broadest sense.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP

Only those shall be eligible to membership who have a good general knowledge of gardening, who do a substantial amount of garden work with their own hands, and who are willing to take an active part in the Club.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS

The officers of this organization shall be: a President, a First Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer. These officers and a Chairman of Program and a Chairman of Hospitality shall constitute the Board of Directors of the Club. They shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall serve two years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE V—ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting shall be held the first Monday in October of each and every year, at such place and hour as shall be determined by the Board of Directors of the Club.

ARTICLE VI—AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting or adjourned session thereof by a two-thirds vote of the members voting, a quorum being present. Notice of the proposed amendment shall be given in writing with the call to the meeting.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership in the ————— shall be made up of coöperating chapters.

Section 2. Active membership in each chapter shall be limited to twenty-five women.

Section 3. Candidates for membership shall be proposed by one member and endorsed by four other members. A member may endorse but one candidate a year.

Section 4. All proposals for membership must be in writing and must be presented to the Board of Directors of the Chapter. If the candidate passes the Board, her name is then presented to the Chapter at the next regular meeting. The name shall not be voted on, however, until the following meeting. All voting shall, in such cases, be by written ballot and three negative votes shall exclude the candidate from membership. No name shall be voted on more than once during the Club year. Proposed names shall be voted on in order of their presentation.

Section 5. A questionnaire shall be filled out by each successful candidate and returned to the Board of Directors of the Chapter.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of any member unable to attend any regular meeting of the Chapter to notify the hostess at her earliest convenience.

Section 7. Any member absent from three consecutive meetings of the Chapter without excuse considered adequate by the Chapter Board of Directors shall be automatically dropped from membership in the Chapter and so notified by the Corresponding Secretary.

Section 8. There may be four classes of membership: Active, Associate, Non-Resident and Honorary.

- (a) An active member shall be a resident of —————. She must participate in all activities of her Chapter and pay all dues. She has the right to vote and hold office but may not be a member of more than one Garden Club.
- (b) An associate member must have been an active member who because of long absences or illness is no longer able to take an active part in the Chapter. She shall pay regular dues of —————. She may not vote or hold office, but may work on committees. She may be restored to active membership at the first vacancy by vote of the Board of Directors of the Chapter. She shall take precedence over a newly proposed name. An associate member shall not be required to entertain the club or chapter.
- (c) A non-resident member shall have been an active member. She must live not less than 100 miles from —————. She shall pay yearly dues of ————— but may not vote

or hold office. She may be restored to active membership at the first vacancy by vote of the Board of Directors of the Chapter. She shall take precedence over a newly proposed name.

- (d) Honorary membership may be conferred upon any person especially distinguished in garden work by a unanimous vote of those present and voting at the annual meeting of the club, recommendations having been made by the Board of Directors of the Club.

ARTICLE II—DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE CLUB

Section 1. The Board of Directors of the Club shall consist of the officers, the chairman of the Program Committee and the chairman of the Hospitality Committee. Each chapter shall have at least one member on the Board of Directors. It shall fill any vacancies occurring in its own membership.

Section 2. The Board shall meet at least six times a year. Three absences without excuse shall constitute resignation from the Board.

Section 3. The Board shall decide on the general policy of the Club. It shall also decide on the number of Club meetings, excursions and shows, division of labor among Chapters, and other questions as they arise.

Section 4. The Board, when necessary, shall appoint one member from each Chapter to act as a Revisions Committee.

Section 5. The President shall preside at all Club and Board meetings. She shall represent the Club on all public occasions and shall act as the representative of the Club in its contacts with other organizations. She shall sign all Club bills before they are paid by the Treasurer. She shall, with the approval of the Board, appoint the chairman of any committee necessary to carry on the work of the Club, excepting the Hospitality and Program Committees. She shall be an ex-officio member of all committees, receiving notice of all committee meetings. The President shall be empowered to sign checks in the absence of the Treasurer.

Section 6. The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President during her absence or at her request.

Section 7. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of all Board and Club meetings. She shall keep a record of the meetings for the President and make a résumé of the Board Meetings for the information of the Club. She shall preserve in her book the report of the Treasurer.

Section 8. The Corresponding Secretary shall send notices of each Club meeting to all members one week in advance of the meeting. She shall send information and invitations as required.

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She shall conduct the regular correspondence of the Club and notify Chapter secretaries concerning the Club. She shall be Chairman of the Publicity Committee, writing and sending notices to the press.

Section 9. The Treasurer shall keep the monies of the Club from whatever source they may be derived. She shall deposit Club funds in such bank as may be determined by the Board of Directors and shall open a checking account and pay all bills by check. She shall pay bills only after they have been signed by parties contracting them and countersigned by the President. She shall report to the Board at its regular meetings and shall file with the Recording Secretary a written copy of this report. She shall report to the Club at its regular business meeting and shall make a full report in writing at the annual meeting.

The accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited by the Auditing Committee before the annual meeting.

Section 10. The Program Committee shall arrange for all club meetings and the printing of the Constitution and By-Laws. She shall, in coöperation with the Vice-President, arrange places for club meetings.

Section 11. The Hospitality Chairman shall make arrangements for all excursions planned by the Board and consult with the Hospitality Chairman of the Chapter about visits by other Clubs to members' gardens.

Section 12. Each outgoing officer shall turn over her books to her successor within a month after the expiration of office.

ARTICLE III—DUES

Section 1. ————— of the dues of active members and ————— of the dues of associate and non-resident members shall be appropriated for use of the Club Board of Directors. This amount may be supplemented as required by amounts voted by each Chapter.

ARTICLE IV—MEETINGS

Section 1. The annual meeting of the ————— shall be held the first Monday in October each year at such place and hour as the Board of Directors may elect. It shall be called by written notice to each member of the Club.

Section 2. There shall be two regular meetings of the Club each year, the time and place to be designated by the Board of Directors of the Club.

Section 3. Special Club meetings may be called by the President or any three members of the Board of Directors of the Club.

Section 4. Special meetings of the Board of Directors of the Club may be called by the President.

ARTICLE V—QUORUM

Section 1. One-fifth of the entire membership of the Club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Club.

ARTICLE VI—NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS OF THE CLUB

Section 1. Elections shall be held at the annual meeting (October) of the Club. The President, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Hospitality Chairman shall be elected on even calendar years; the Vice-President, Recording Secretary and Program Chairman on odd calendar years.

Section 2. The Nominating Committee shall consist of a Chairman chosen from the Board of Directors of the Club and appointed by the President of the Club, and one member from each Chapter appointed by the Chapter President either from the Chapter Board or from the Chapter at large.

This committee shall be appointed in September. They shall prepare a ticket with one name for each office—the same to be reported at the annual meeting at which time nominations from the floor are in order. If there is more than one candidate for an office, the election shall be by ballot. If only one name is presented, the Secretary may be instructed to cast the ballot for the ticket.

ARTICLE VII—AMENDMENTS

Section 1. These By-Laws may be amended at any Club meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting, a quorum being present.

Section 2. All changes in the By-Laws shall first be referred to the Board of Directors of the Club by the Revisions Committee; if accepted by them, a copy of the suggested amendment shall be sent to each Chapter Secretary. She shall send a copy of the revision to each member of her Chapter with the call to the Club meeting.

ARTICLE VIII—PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

“Roberts Rules of Order—Revised” shall be parliamentary authority in all matters not specified in the Constitution, By-Laws or Standing Rules of this organization.

CHAPTER BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I—CHAPTER GROUPS

Section 1. Each Chapter shall retain its independent activities except as limited by these By-Laws.

Section 2. Each Chapter shall have its own officers and board.

Section 3. New Chapter groups of not less than eight (8) may apply to the Club Board of Directors for admittance. With the sanction of the Board, the new Chapter shall be presented to

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the Club for vote. The vote of two-thirds of those present and voting shall constitute acceptance of the new chapter.

ARTICLE II—DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CHAPTERS

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of the officers of the Chapter and the Chairman of the Program and Hospitality Committees.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall have the management of the Chapter subject to the Chapter approval and shall find all vacancies occurring in its own membership.

Section 3. The President shall preside at all Chapter meetings. She shall sign all bills incurred by the Chapter before they are paid by the Treasurer. She shall appoint the Chairman of all Chapter Committees and shall be empowered to sign checks in the absence of the Treasurer.

Section 4. The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President during her absence or at her request.

Section 5. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Chapter and Board meetings. She shall prepare a memorandum of meetings for the President and make a résumé of the board meetings for the information of the Chapter. She shall preserve in her book the regular reports of the Treasurer.

Section 6. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the Chapter and send out notices of the Chapter meetings one week prior to the meeting. She shall send to new members, notice of their election with a copy of the Constitution. She shall notify the Club Corresponding Secretary of any publicity desired for her Chapter.

Section 7. The Treasurer shall keep the monies of the Chapter from whatsoever source they may be derived. She shall deposit Chapter funds in such bank as may be determined by the Board of the Chapter and shall open a checking account and shall pay all bills by check. She shall pay bills only after they have been signed by parties contracting them and countersigned by the President. She shall report to her Chapter board at its regular meetings and shall file with the Secretary a written copy of this report. She shall make a full report in writing at the annual meeting.

Section 8. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited before the annual meeting by the Auditing Committee which shall have been appointed by the Chapter President.

Section 9. The Program Chairman shall arrange the program for the Chapter and, with the coöperation of the Vice-President, arrange places of meeting.

Section 10. The Hospitality Chairman shall arrange for the visits of other clubs and for visits of the Chapter to outside gardens.

Section 11. Each outgoing officer shall turn over her books to her successor within a month after the expiration of office.

ARTICLE III—DUES

Section 1. The initiation fee shall be ———, payable upon notification of election to membership.

Section 2. The annual dues for active membership shall be ——— a year, for associate members ——— a year, for non-resident members ——— a year. All dues are payable at the annual meeting.

Section 3. Members may be dropped who have not paid their dues by the first Monday in April, notice having been given by the Treasurer thirty days in advance.

ARTICLE IV—MEETINGS

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Chapter shall be held on the first Monday morning in October, regular meetings to be held once a month.

Section 2. Each Chapter shall decide its own time of meeting.

Section 3. Special Chapter meetings may be called by the President or by any two members of the Chapter, and any regular meeting may be omitted at the discretion of the Board.

Section 4. The Board of Directors of the Chapter shall meet at least once a month, the time of meeting to be decided by the Board. Special meetings of the Board of Directors of the Chapter may be called by the President.

ARTICLE V—QUORUMS

Section 1. A majority of those members present at any meeting of the Chapter Board or Chapter meeting shall constitute a quorum.

Each Garden Club in a state usually specializes in a given or particular line of garden study. A federation of the clubs brings together the interests of clubs in all parts of the state and makes it possible for the whole group to work as one unit. This will insure a stronger organization and more widespread results, and may swing public support to worthy causes that will benefit the entire state.

Some of the problems that State Federations are considering are:

Protection of wild bird life.

Conservation of native flowers.

Restriction of billboards.

- Preservation of scenic highways.
- Preservation of historical landmarks.
- Restoration of historical homes and gardens.
- State legislation for conservation and preservation.
- Reforestation.

The federation meetings will promote closer relations and a better understanding of the many sections of a state. The various clubs will grow to appreciate each other's needs and so serve the welfare of the whole. Correspondence, association, meetings, and conferences will result in mutual helpfulness. The influence of one club may be small, but when the clubs of an entire state organize, such an organization may be something to be reckoned with in every kind of horticultural development.

Outline of Procedure for Organizing a State Garden Club Federation

1. The presiding officer calls the meeting to order and explains the aims and purposes of the organization and gives an outline of the work to be accomplished in the state. All questions are answered and delegates from clubs take part in the discussion.
2. Election of officers: President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer.
3. Adoption of By-Laws.
 - A. Discussion of membership dues.
 - B. Club membership.
 - C. Associate membership (members at large).
 - D. Life membership.
4. Meetings.
 - A. Annual and semi-annual meetings, time and place.
 - B. Executive Board meetings, number of meetings, time and place.

5. Standing Committees may include the following:

- A. Lectures and Lantern Slides.
- B. Conservation.
- C. Legislation.
- D. Billboards and Roadside.
- E. Year Book and Printing.
- F. Hospitality.
- G. Program.
- H. Flower Show.

In no case should any member be elected to hold an office who has not previously given her consent.

Here is an excellent example of a State Garden Club Constitution:

ARTICLE I—NAME

This organization shall be known as _____.

ARTICLE II—OBJECT

The object of the organization shall be to stimulate and help garden clubs throughout the state; to develop interest in and broaden the knowledge of gardening; to aid in the protection of trees, plants and birds, and promote civic beautifications.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP

Any organization, active garden club or horticultural society in _____ whose purpose is the same as the object of this organization is qualified for membership.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers shall be: President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary-Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary. These officers, together with one other to be elected by the Board of Managers, shall constitute the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall serve for one year or until their successors in office are duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. The majority of all votes cast shall be required to decide an election.

Section 4. A Board of Managers shall be formed to govern the policy of this organization. This body shall consist of one person duly elected by each affiliated local organization. Such delegates shall present proper credentials signed by the local president and secretary. The executive committee of the State Federation shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE V—ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting shall be held each year at such time and place as the Board of Managers may direct. At least thirty days' notice shall be given each club of the meeting.

ARTICLE VI—AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting or adjourned session thereof by a two-thirds vote of members voting, a quorum being present. Notice of the proposed amendment shall be given in writing with the call to the meeting, or on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I—DUTIES OF OFFICERS, BOARD OF MANAGERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. The Board of Managers shall meet just preceding the annual convention and elect one member to serve with the officers as the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

They shall further constitute a nominating committee for the nomination of officers, provided that further nominations can be made from the convention floor.

The Board of Managers shall act upon such business as may come before them and make recommendations to the convention on all important matters.

Executive Committee

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall be the governing body of the organization. Vacancies in office shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

Duties of Officers

Section 3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and at all meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of Managers, except when the Board of Managers acts as nominating committee.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to perform the duties of the President in the absence or at the request of the President.

Section 5. The duties of Secretary-Treasurer shall be as follows: Keep the minutes of all meetings of the Federation, the Board of Managers and Executive Committee, and the charge of all Club papers and documents. Sign with the President all official papers, vouchers, etc., when ordered by the Executive Committee. Read at Club meetings such actions of the Board of Managers and Executive Committee as the President may direct. Notify all committees of their appointment and present notices at Board of Club meetings.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall be the custodian of all the monies of the Club, received from whatever source, and shall pay out monies only upon order of the Executive Committee on a voucher signed by the President. Accurate books shall be kept containing a record of all monies received and expended.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall be bonded in such sums as the Board of Managers may direct, the cost of such bond to be defrayed by the Club.

The books of the Treasurer shall be audited at least once a year by an auditing committee appointed by the President.

Section 6. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Club, and shall take charge of all publicity, printing and stationery, and act as editor of the Federation official magazine.

ARTICLE II—DUES

Section 1. The annual dues shall be _____ for each member of an affiliated garden club.

ARTICLE III—MEETINGS

Section 1. The summer meetings shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall decide. A written notice shall be sent to each club one month preceding the meeting.

Section 2. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called by the President. Notice of such meetings to be sent at least five days in advance and shall state the object of the meeting.

ARTICLE IV—QUORUM

Section 1. Thirty-five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business of the Federation.

Section 2. Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 3. Five members of the Board of Managers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V—COMMITTEES

The Executive Committee shall, immediately following the election of officers at the annual convention, designate such standing committees as in their judgment may be needed for the ensuing year. The members of such committees shall be appointed by the President and notified by the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE VI—AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Club by a two-thirds vote, a quorum being present. Notice of the proposed amendment shall be given in writing with the notice

of the meeting, or upon recommendation of the Board of Managers.

The State Garden Club Federations have realized the many important things that may be done through coöperation and have organized the National Council of State Garden Club Federations. The influence of one State Federation may be great, but the earnest efforts of all the states united may be tremendous. The constitution follows:

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATE GARDEN CLUB FEDERATIONS

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I—NAME

The name of this organization shall be The National Council of State Garden Club Federations.

ARTICLE II—OBJECT

Its object shall be to bring into relations of mutual helpfulness the State Federations of Garden Clubs, and to make combined action possible when deemed expedient.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. The membership shall consist of three classes:

1. State Garden Club Federations.
2. Sustaining, individual members (members at large).
3. Life members.

Sustaining, individual, and life members have no voting privileges.

Section 2. State Federations and individual members desiring membership in The National Council shall apply to the Board of Directors through the Corresponding Secretary. To be eligible for membership, a State Federation shall have been in existence at last one year, and shall have a membership of not less than ten clubs. This does not apply to charter members. An applicant for sustaining membership must be vouched for by the President of the State Federation of his or her state or by two members of the Executive Board.

Section 3. The President and Corresponding Secretary, between Executive Board meetings, may act upon State Federation applications for membership in the The National Council. This action must be ratified by the Board of Directors at the first meeting thereafter.

ARTICLE IV—DUES

Section 1. The amount of annual dues of State Federations shall be based upon a per capita fee of five cents of the membership for the individual clubs comprising the State Federations. Twenty dollars shall be the maximum which any club shall pay.

Section 2. The dues of a sustaining member shall be ten dollars per year.

Section 3. Life members shall pay one hundred dollars.

Section 4. These dues, payable annually, must be received by the Treasurer of the National Council on or before December thirty-first of each year preceding the Annual Meeting. Any Federation or individuals not paying dues within three months of the close of the current fiscal year shall be dropped from the National Council after thirty days' notice.

ARTICLE V—BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of the Officers and Directors. One director to represent each of the State Federations, elected as hereinafter provided.

This Board shall be empowered to transact all business of the National Council during the interim between the annual conventions, and shall control its affairs and funds by authority vested in the Board of Directors by the National Council.

Detailed reports shall be read at the annual meeting.

Section 2. The Officers shall be a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Third Vice-President, a Fourth Vice-President, a Fifth Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 3. The Presidents of the State Federations become Directors automatically during their terms of office as State Federation Presidents. In case a State President is already an officer of the Council she may appoint a representative to serve as Director.

Section 4. A vacancy occurring in an office shall be filled by appointment of the President until the next annual meeting of the National Council.

Section 5. The Board of Directors shall meet for organization within two days after the convention. Thereafter it shall meet at the call of the President or upon the written request of four members of the Board.

Section 6. A quorum of the Board of Directors shall be seven.

Section 7. The Board of Directors may create from time to time such committees as the work of the Council demands. The Board of Directors shall appoint Chairmen of Departments of Work and Standing Committees who shall conduct the work appropriate to their Departments in accord with a plan approved by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI—CONVENTIONS

Section 1. The Annual Convention shall be held in the spring, the date and place to be decided by the Board of Directors.

The election of officers shall take place at the Convention as hereinafter specified.

Section 2. A quorum of the Convention of the National Council shall be a majority of the members who are entitled to vote.

Section 3. A special meeting of the delegates may be called by the President upon the request in writing of ten State Federations.

Section 4. State Federations shall be entitled to representation as follows: Four delegates for the first ten Clubs, and one delegate for every ten Clubs thereafter.

Section 5. Delegates and alternates to the Convention must present their credentials in person prior to the time appointed for the elections. When an accredited delegate is unable to attend and there is no alternate present, the President of the Federation which she represents may appoint another member from her state to act as delegate. No delegate shall represent more than one state.

Section 6. In addition to the delegates, those entitled to vote shall be officers and directors of the Council, past Council Presidents, Chairmen of Departments and Divisions, and Chairmen of Standing, Business, and Special Committees.

ARTICLE VII—RULES GOVERNING NOMINATIONS

Section 1. Nominations of officers shall be by a nominating committee composed of eleven members, ten members to be elected at the annual meeting one year prior to the Convention, and one member who shall serve as chairman, appointed by the Board.

Section 2. A candidate for office must have the endorsement of his or her own State Federation and his or her name must be presented to the nominating committee by the member of the committee from her state.

Section 3. No state may present to the nominating committee more than one name for the same office.

Section 4. The chairman of the nominating committee shall report the findings of the committee to the corresponding secretary of the National Council at least thirty days prior to the Convention.

ARTICLE VIII—ELECTIONS

Section 1. Elections shall be held every second year; the first election shall be in _____.

Section 2. Each officer and director shall hold office until her successor has been installed.

Section 3. All elections shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE IX—TERMS OF OFFICE

Section 1. All terms of office shall be two years.

Section 2. No officer shall be eligible for two consecutive terms in the same office.

ARTICLE X—DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Council and Board of Directors and perform other duties pertaining to the office.

Section 2. In the absence of the President the Vice-Presidents in their order shall serve.

Section 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep minutes of the meetings and shall be custodian of all papers pertaining to the office.

Section 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall maintain a correct list of State Federations and Federated Clubs, Officers of the Council, Members of the Board of Directors, Department Chairmen and Chairmen of Standing and Special Committees. She has charge of all the general correspondence of the council.

Section 5. The Treasurer shall collect and hold all monies belonging to the Council and shall dispense such funds according to the directions of the Board of Directors. All accounts shall be audited annually and reported in full at the Annual Convention.

Section 6. After the expiration of the time of office each officer shall deliver to the successor such books and records as belong to the office within one month after retirement.

Section 7. Each officer shall render a written report at the Annual Convention.

ARTICLE XI—AMENDMENTS

Section 1. These By-Laws may be amended at any Annual Convention by a two-thirds vote, provided that a copy of the Proposed Amendment shall have been sent in writing to each State Federation by the Board of Directors at least thirty days before the Annual Meeting.

Section 2. Without such notice the By-Laws may be amended at the Annual Convention by unanimous vote.

Chapter IV

FINANCING THE GARDEN CLUB

OF course, no Garden Club is formed for the purpose of making money. But try as hard as we may, almost every club sooner or later feels the need of extra funds. Now there is nothing strange about this, as few civic works or enterprises of any kind can be developed and carried on without money.

It is advisable, when a club is being formed, that the members should discuss the dues they shall pay. The amount should be enough to carry on the functions of the club and yet be within the means of every member. If the club is purely a study club and plans no outside work or civic activities, very little money is necessary. However, just as soon as the club spreads its wings and decides to do something extra, someone is sure to say, "But where is the money coming from?"

Just how large the dues shall be depends on the individual club. Some clubs, where the membership is large, ask only fifty cents or one dollar a year from each member and find this sum adequate. Smaller clubs ask from two to five dollars a member. If a club has an outside paid speaker once or twice a year, the dues must be large enough to take care of this expense. Several successful clubs ask a dollar a member dues and when some project entails extra expense, the amount is divided equally among the members.

The expense of running a club should never be burdensome. No one should feel the dues an injustice. If there is one club whose members should be free from financial

worry, it certainly should be a Garden Club. However, it is true of human nature that we work best when we have a motive. Many clubs on the down grade have been quickened into new life by having set before them a problem to be solved or a definite purpose to be accomplished. Just how much civic work any club should do is, of course, debatable. A small piece of work very well done and finished is a cause of pleasure and satisfaction to all members, while a large and ambitious project, half completed, is deplorable. No club, for instance, should make a roadside planting without having considered the maintenance of the planting. A planting started and left to die for want of care and water is a reproach to any club. Plants will not grow unless loved and cared for. A club considering a project of any kind, should carefully discuss all details. Then, when it has been decided to go ahead with the job, each member faithfully and loyally assists in making the project a success. It is this spirit that makes a successful club.

It is a matter of record that Garden Clubs have been responsible for putting beauty into communities where there was very little if any beauty before. In every club there are always sure to be a few members especially gifted in thinking of methods to make money. No one way to acquire this elusive gold may be said to be perfect and held up as an example for all who follow. Methods that appeal to one community might fail utterly in another. Sometimes a successful campaign as handled by another club may be taken and made to fit local conditions, with new ideas and features that appear better suited to carry the undertaking to success added. The project should not drag too long and lose interest. It is far better to put on a fast, energetic campaign. But that does not mean that all details should not be well thought out in advance.

Out of the various ideas suggested here, you may find one that appeals to you. No effort has been made to cover

the entire ground as that would obviously take a large book. The examples given have all been tried and have been more or less successful.

Many people, not club members, like to hear well-known speakers. If the talk is announced in the local papers, everyone invited, and a charge of fifty cents or any other sum agreed upon is set, the receipts often pay, or nearly pay, the cost of the lecture. If the tickets are not selling and there seems to be little interest, it may be the fault of the person who wrote the publicity for the papers. The article should tell the merits of the lecture interestingly and the invitation to attend should be cordially worded and not have a patronizing air. Telephone calls will help to draw an audience. Try to pick a date when there are few counter-attractions. It may be wise to have the lecture in the evening to give those who are employed during the day an opportunity to attend.

Some communities have gardens of outstanding beauty. Many would like to visit them but do not wish to do so without an invitation. If, under the auspices of the club, the owners of these gardens open them to the public on an advertised day and a fee is charged, a good sum can be realized for the club treasury. Owners of beautiful gardens are usually glad to show them to the public, but do not wish the privilege abused and the members of the Garden Club should do everything in their power to carry out their wishes. The best plan is to sell one ticket that entitles the holder to visit all the gardens, collecting the money at the first garden. Arrows pointing in the direction of the garden will help strangers find their way. A large green or any-colored flag, set out in front, will give due notice to the automobile driver. Care should be taken to see that no one drives on the parkway. The member who is punching the tickets and taking the fee should sit just inside the gate. It should be clearly understood that the gardens are open only on the day advertised. The club

should send promptly a letter of appreciation to the owner of the garden.

Sometimes a whole Garden Club may open its gardens. This appeals to many home owners who are interested in developing their places, because both large and small gardens can be seen. Those who are making a garden for the first time can then meet the owner of a garden and receive first hand information. Even though there is untold literature written and published on every phase of garden-making, there is nothing more stimulating to the amateur than a visit with another, more experienced garden maker. It is a good idea to open the gardens when some special flower is at its best, as in tulip or peony or delphinium time.

An enterprising club that undertakes large things and needs considerable money every year can hold a Garden Mart. These are usually held on a Saturday in early May on the village green or on a public square. This is just the time of year when winter fatalities have been discovered and the losses must be replaced. Every plant, implement, or other article that can be used in a garden may be offered for sale. Nurserymen display flats of attractive perennials and annuals, paying a percentage on all sales to the club. Attractive booths are scattered about the grounds, displaying vases, porch boxes, garden tools, kneeling pads, garden books and other things too numerous to mention. Many of the members contribute surplus plants from their own gardens. Since this sale runs all day and continues in the evening, a simple cafeteria meal can be offered in a near-by tent, where coffee, pie, ice-cream and other food may be bought at any time during the day or evening. If the club is large enough and the workers are willing, several thousand dollars may be realized. Very little money is needed to finance a sale of this kind, as almost everything is displayed by nurserymen and merchants and sold on a commission basis.



A BIRD GARDEN



A GARDEN MODEL

Many clubs hold a plant sale in spring and fall. If this is planned in advance and each member raises something special, a good sum can be realized without the work entailed in the scheme above. Every plant should be correctly labeled. This is very important. The club members can be of great help to beginners if they give advice as to care and maintenance of the plant material they are selling. If any members will have extra plants later, orders can be taken for future delivery.

A sale of cut flowers held on Saturdays during the summer months is another excellent way for a club to add to the money chest. This sale should be held in a convenient, centrally located place and the flowers should be attractively displayed. Some club member who has a gift for flower arrangement can fix the display. It is a good plan for the club holding such sales to own some simple containers for the flowers. The wrappings should be removed and the flowers put into water as they are received. Gay smocks and garden hats add to the attractiveness of the sale. This method of making money is never burdensome, as most members will enjoy raising extra flowers in their cutting or vegetable gardens.

A small but very much alive Garden Club which wished to furnish one room in a new hospital to be known as the Garden Club Room, thought of a good scheme for raising funds. First, they collected colored flower pictures from seed packages, catalogues, and magazines and then pasted these pictures in color groups in simple scrap-books. Under the picture they wrote a few notes on planting and cultivation. One attractive page had pictures of bleeding heart, white columbine and blue violas. Because the book was so attractive and the idea new, orders soon began to pour in; its fame even spread to other states. The club had much pleasure in making the books and a sufficient sum was raised to provide for the hospital room. In addition, they will always keep a gay pot of

flowers or a bouquet in the Garden Club Room of the town hospital.

Many clubs find a Fireside Sale an excellent way to add to the treasury in the winter. Early December, just as Christmas shopping is beginning, is a good time to hold a winter sale. The idea is to offer for sale unusual and old-fashioned things which were made in the homes in past times. If possible, the room where the sale is held should have a fireplace as the center of the display. Avoid articles ordinarily sold at bazaars or fairs. Homemade articles that are useful and unique and not usually seen in the shops sell best. Nearly every state makes one or more typical articles of this kind. Pottery, maple sugar products, parched corn, bayberry candles, pine cones and evergreen branches, quilts, knitted goods, pillows, hooked rugs, canned goods, strings of Mexican chillies for owners of Mexican houses, faggots, log carriers, cider, mincemeat, and honey are good things to put in such a sale. Dried flowers grown by the members during the summer may be arranged in charming bouquets and will sell readily. The Christmas wreaths may be made of juniper and bayberry leaves from the sand dunes, hemlock with its fragrant little cones from Michigan, Canada balsame, and galax from the South, kumquats, carrots, and pine cones. One inviting table can contain nothing but products made from apples, while another table can display many kinds of handmade cheeses. A Fireside Sale, in the hands of a good committee, holds endless possibilities. It takes almost a year to get ready for a Fireside Sale, as there must of necessity be much correspondence, but it has a great deal of charm and the commercial aspect is kept in the background.

In June or September, two of the garden's most enticing months, a Garden-of-Every-Nation Bazaar will attract interest in a town which has a small park or other suitable place. These little gardens would be made outdoors, each

one separate with a suitable background and reproducing a garden someone had seen or copied from a picture. Of course, the better they were done the more interest they create. Little English gardens, rock gardens, Spanish and Italian gardens, and Shakespeare gardens can all be clever and interesting. A market place where articles are sold for profit should be very gay and attractive. A French flower market with potted plants and gay bouquets, Dutch market with a colorful windmill and chocolate, milk and cheese for sale, little pots of cactus in the Mexican booth, and typical articles all of the nations represented not only add human interest and color to the scene, but can be educational and profitable as well. Vendors dressed in the native costumes of other lands will help to make the bazaar a success.

A place for young children, with sand-piles, swings, and books can be presided over by some club member who is fond of children.

Many of the small villages and towns do not have operas, plays and gay entertainments. In communities like these the Garden Club is often the center of activity. Here it is not only a club but a leader in civic affairs and entertainment as well. This kind of garden bazaar has many possibilities for such towns.

Where clubs hold a large number of Flower Shows every year, they usually do not charge admission. But club activities and Flower Shows do have to be financed. One excellent way that puts a burden on no one is to have a vase, placed in a conspicuous place where the visitors see it, with a sign which says, "Help us make our community more beautiful." Under this plan, anyone can afford to attend the spring and summer shows, as well as the rose, gladiolus, and dahlia ones.

As can readily be seen, there are many ways in which to finance a club. Very often the task is made difficult because the preparation is poor. It is never wise to under-

take a project that is too large or distasteful to the membership. It is far better to keep down expenses and forego civic projects than to have frayed nerves and dispositions. This is the reason why many Garden Clubs organize not to do civic work but for mutual study and profit.

Chapter V

NAMING THE CLUB

AFTER a Garden Club has been organized, one of the first pleasant duties is to settle on a name. Sometimes the one suggested is so entirely appropriate and appeals to each one in such a favorable way that it is adopted immediately. When many names are suggested and none of them strike popular fancy, it is wise to delay the final decision. In this case, the president can say, "Let us all think of a suitable name." The choice may be delayed indefinitely, although for publicity and printing purposes it is best not to postpone the matter too long.

The name should be a distinctive and qualifying appellation that gives character and eminence to the organization. It should at once stimulate the mind and imagination and set the Garden Club apart from all the other clubs in the town. It may be either dignified or gay, but it should be distinctive.

In naming a club, members should bear in mind that other Garden Clubs may be formed in the community and that an unwise choice may cause confusion later on.

If a club has functioned for some time under an unsatisfactory name it is, of course, proper to change it. Ample opportunity should be given for suggestions and criticisms before this matter is decided. Either a majority or two-thirds vote of members should decide the new name.

Many towns and cities are dear to us because of some famous incident and we like to keep these names enshrined in our memories as well as in song and story. The first Garden Club in such a city may quite properly take such a name. Thus the "Gettysburg Garden Club" or the "Look-

out Mountain Garden Club" would at once place the locality and environment of the club.

Since the geography of our country differs so widely and each locality has flowers, shrubs and trees that are distinctive of its climatic and soil conditions, the club's name may be full of meaning to the outside garden world, which immediately thinks of the flowers and shrubs that flourish best in that situation. Roses, yellow poppies, and cherry trees may come to our mind, or we may visualize cacti or palm trees. When we think of these we remember the trying problems these gardeners must contend with—heat, soil, too much or too little water—and appreciate the labor it takes to produce results in that particular location.

The name of the club should be an asset, never a liability. The writer met with an amusing incident while visiting a newly formed Garden Club in Indiana. Many names had been proposed for the club. "On the Banks of the Wabash" had a number of eloquent followers. Just when the discussion was warmest, a quiet little woman who had not joined in the conversation convulsed everyone by saying, "Oh, I am sure that name is far too wet for any Garden Club." After the laugh subsided all agreed another name should be considered. However fond we may be of a song or a picture the title may be entirely inappropriate when applied to a club.

Humor, a lubricant that oils the wheels in all walks of life, should not desert us in the Garden Club. A club that is in entire accord and happy in its work and study may have a right to call itself "The Blue Bird Garden Club." But happiness is fleeting and the Blue Bird may not sit continually on the front doorstep but may perch on a limb just out of reach. It is doubtful, certainly debatable, whether a club could under all circumstances live up to such a name.

Usually it is best not to have too long a name. A short name that is distinctive and appropriate answers the purpose better. It looks better in print.

When there are several clubs in a community, the original club often takes the name of the city. Sometimes it is called "The Founder's Club." In this case, other clubs that follow may be called circles, units or chapters. Thus, the first club may be known as the Plymouth Garden Club. The next club to be formed may then be called "Plymouth Garden Club, Chapter _____."

Sometimes the chapter is named for the flower which predominates in the members' gardens at the time the chapter is formed. If the members raise a great many roses, the new club might be named the "Rose Chapter." But where there are several chapters each named for a flower, these names may be confusing to the public. While "Rose," "Iris," and "Tulip" may mean a great deal to the individual club members, they do not stand out as distinguishing names to others.

The name should indicate whether the club is composed of both men and women, or if it meets in the evening. If one of several clubs is called the Evening Garden Club, it would be singled out at once from all other groups in that particular town. The Citizens' Garden Study Club conveys the fact that the group is composed of both men and women.

To sum up, it is important to have a name that really means something and will grow increasingly dearer as the years roll by. The title should not only designate the club but should challenge each member to renewed interest, study, and loyalty.

Suggestive Names for a Garden Club

1. Historical names.
2. Names of cities, rivers, etc.
3. When a club is composed of members living in neighboring cities, counties, etc.:

Sum-mer-del Garden Club (the name is composed of part of the name of three villages).	Tri-City Garden Club. 4-Square Garden Club.
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4. Names for city Garden Clubs whose members have small gardens, no gardens, or roof gardens:

The Sky Garden Club.	The Rainbow Garden Club.
The Window Box Garden Club.	Flower Lover's Study Club.
5. Clubs in the country or suburbs:

Hills and Dales Garden Club.	Sky Meadows Garden Club.
Home Acres Garden Study Club.	Countryside Garden Club.
	Greenfield Study Club.
6. Other names.

The Weeders Garden Club.	Sea Side Garden Club.
Hoes and Rakes.	Valley Garden Club.
North Shore Garden Club.	Skokie (Indian for marsh) Garden Club.
Merry Garden Club.	Homewood Garden Club.
Winter Garden Club.	Neighborhood Garden Club.
The Four Winds Garden Club.	Friendly Garden Club.
Stony Ridge Garden Club.	The Gardener's Forum.
Red Bank Garden Club.	Fortnightly Garden Club.
The Highpoint Garden Club.	

Chapter VI

PROGRAMS

It is the duty of the Program Chairman and her committee to outline the work and study the club is to undertake for the current year. The members should discuss their plans and needs so that the chairman can plan a workable and satisfactory program. Not everyone can be deeply interested in each program, but every member should find enough interest through the year to make the club worth while.

It is often impossible for a Garden Club to spend large sums of money for speakers at each meeting. The dues are usually small and the treasury would soon be depleted. But the Program Committee can arrange attractive programs at a very small cost which will hold the interest of the members at all times of the year. To do this it is necessary for the club members to assume the bulk of the burden, with outside agencies to help out at various times. If the club is organized for study it is easier to arrange the program.

A haphazard plan is sure to be disconnected. The best kind of program is one that follows a line of thought or work through, so that each member will feel she has gained definite knowledge of the subject at the end of the year.

It is highly desirable to make out the programs in advance. If the members are to conduct all the programs, the proposed line of study should be announced so that each one can choose a subject to study and present to the club.

When the individual recognizes a definite duty and volunteers to take a program, the work of the Program chairman becomes less drudgery and more pleasure. A club that works on the volunteer plan will have few difficult problems; those who offer to do certain work do so because they are interested in the subject and wish to know more about it. Programs will be lifted to a higher plane because we do well the things that interest us. Is this not the secret of success in everything?

It is a serious mistake for a club with a small income to spend much on elaborate printed programs. The money can be spent in other ways with far more profit. Many clubs typewrite or print their own programs with the help of a high school boy or girl who is expert at lettering and glad to earn a little extra money. The printed pages can be inserted between heavy, colored paper covers and the club name put on the outside in ink or paint. Such programs cost little and answer all purposes. A photograph of a member's garden, a beautiful fruit tree in bloom, or a winter scene of evergreens hanging heavy with snow can be pasted on the outside. A very gay and profitable afternoon can be spent in the making of these programs. The money saved may make it possible for the club to engage an accomplished speaker.

Every club should budget its funds for the program. It is discouraging to take up a rather pretty and elaborate program cover only to find that the subject matter within is mediocre and disconnected.

A garden and Garden Club notebook is valuable for keeping a record of failures and successes and new information. Blank pages for these notes can be inserted in the program at a slight extra cost. If you always jot down reminders in this book you will know exactly where to find them when you need them, and need not hunt for notes you took and mislaid.

The subjects of the club's programs depend upon the

members' inclination and desire for study. If they wish merely to be amused and entertained the program should not be designed for deep study. Clubs whose members enjoy reading and investigating should plan accordingly.

Writing a paper is one of the best ways for an amateur to present a subject. This will be more interesting to the listeners if the author reads it over several times in advance to become thoroughly familiar with the contents. All doubtful pronunciation should have been looked up and the writer should know the subject well enough to lead in the discussion that follows. The person reading a paper will hold the attention of the audience better if she looks up from the paper frequently. A member who can address an audience easily will often speak from notes. Such a speaker is certain to hold the interest of everyone.

It is inexcusable for any club member to come before an audience with an apology for a loosely organized paper when she has known for a long time that she was to speak. The club has a right to expect the best of each member.

The method of presentation of the program subjects should vary in order to hold the interest of members. Demonstrations are interesting. Lessons on pollenizing, grafting, or pruning will furnish material for many programs. Often there is an amateur or a professional in the community who has had marked success in some horticultural line and is glad to address the club.

The good books on garden subjects that are published from time to time may be reviewed. They give excellent suggestions. Many books on design and color are charmingly written. Several chapters read at a meeting not only will be helpful and instructive but will call forth a lively discussion. Many magazines contain splendid articles that furnish much desired and frequently used information.

When a member has put much study and thought on a subject and has written a very good paper, it is too bad

not to have this paper reach a wide group. If there are a number of clubs in the city, the paper can be given at a joint meeting. The other chapters will often have an excellent program that they can give in exchange. This friendly exchange of programs holds many possibilities for bringing the various garden groups into closer relationship.

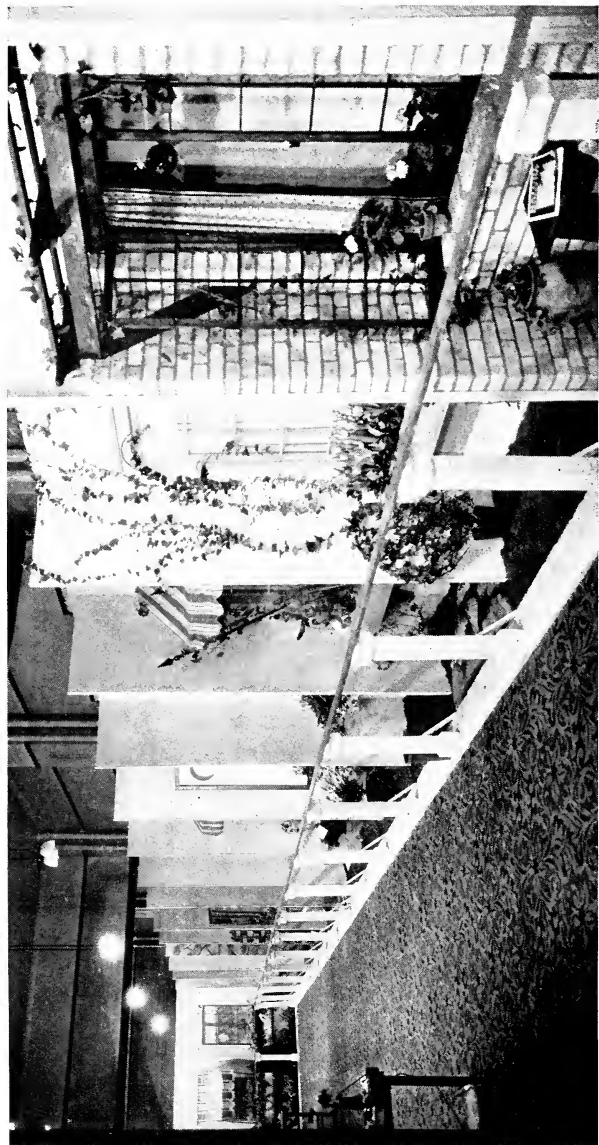
It is usually a red-letter day when a paid speaker addresses the club. On this occasion it is nice to repay any groups to whom the club is indebted by an invitation to share the pleasure with them. Members are often privileged to invite guests or the meeting may be open to anyone in the community who is interested. This meeting should move off smoothly. It is tiresome for the guests and discourteous to the speaker to have a long, weary business meeting with discussions. Far better to dispense with business or, if there are a few matters that must be attended to, do them as quickly and pleasantly as possible.

When a paid speaker is engaged, the chairman should make advance inquiries to be sure the speaker has ability to fulfill all the requirements expected. Never leave the subject of the talk open until he arrives; have an advance understanding in regard to the lecture and the length of time it will take, also the time of arrival and departure, and whether the speaker should be met. A few kindly words of greeting will put the speaker at ease.

If slides are to be shown, the lantern should be in place and properly focussed before the time of the meeting. It is embarrassing for anyone to have to look about for books to prop up the lantern while the speaker waits. Someone who is familiar with the machine should run the slides. An advance trial will show whether or not the cord is long enough and if the screen is properly placed. All windows must be darkened. Do not take it for granted that there will be curtains that can be pulled down but make sure of them in advance. Many otherwise fine pictures



SEAT IN A GARDEN



WINDOW BOX COMPETITION

have been ruined because the room was not properly darkened. It is no fun to have to scurry to the attic or basement for papers to tack over the windows at the last minute.

One such incident occurred in a public building with very tall windows. It was not discovered that they had to be covered until the last minute. No paper was available. The audience had already arrived. Two members of the committee were sent to a near-by hardware store for building paper. They came back with long lengths of black paper. The janitor and the committee members climbed ladders and tacked up the paper to the great amusement of the audience. Then, when the lecture began, everyone started sneezing and coughing. A pungent fragrance pervaded the room. You have guessed it! It was tar paper. The warm room with no ventilation made many drowsy. Everyone had a feeling that they were forever free from moths. While the incident is amusing now, the committee was highly chagrined at the time.

Late comers are always a nuisance, but much of the confusion they cause can be overcome if the ushers seat early arrivals as far forward as possible. If the audience is large, the ushers should know what seats are available. It is not fair to ask any member to pay a penalty for arriving on time.

All of these matters are small things, but when any of them are forgotten or disregarded the pleasure of the occasion can be greatly lessened.

Many outside agencies, usually business firms with specially trained men to represent them, are glad to offer their services in providing instructive program material. A few of these programs will be of value to any club, but they will be especially helpful to inexperienced gardeners. Soils and fertilizers, tree surgery and moving, lawn-making, vases and flower containers, are only a few of the many subjects that may be had, usually for nothing. These lec-

tures must be engaged quite far in advance as they are in great demand.

Many people enjoy slides, and with a little planning any club may have several sets during a year. They may be had from the state universities, county agencies, the United States Department of Agriculture, magazines, bulb and seed houses, railroads, and firms advertising scenic places. Slides may be had upon almost any subject, either free or from companies who rent them for a small sum. Express charges must usually be paid and of course the slides must be returned promptly and in excellent condition. They are usually accompanied by a printed lecture.

A club that is far from a large city and that cannot afford a speaker need not lack beautiful pictures. If the club has no lantern, one can usually be rented or borrowed. A club can buy a lantern and pay for it by charging a small fee for a lecture or by renting it out. It is a great asset to any club.

The United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges issue many bulletins. These tell of the latest developments in horticulture and often make interesting reading. It is a splendid plan for a club to keep these bulletins on file for the use of members.

The national societies whose members are devoted admirers of a particular flower issue fine books and bulletins full of authoritative information. If the club can afford it, it is a good idea to take out membership in one or more of these societies. The information can be passed about among the members.

Seed and bulb catalogues should not be neglected. These catalogues are small encyclopædias, brimming over with cultural advice. They grow better each year. Many of them specialize on certain flowers, such as peonies, irises, gladiolus, dahlias, etc. The flowers are grouped as to colors, and sometimes color combinations and the rating of the particular variety is given. All of this is very practical and comes free of charge. One afternoon devoted to the

intelligent study of the new catalogues will be well worth while.

If your town is fortunate in having a good nursery, it can be the source of many pleasant and profitable experiences, for the nurserymen are always glad to share their information with enthusiasts. Several visits a year are not too many. If the entire club goes, arrangements should be made in advance to suit the nurseryman's convenience. This is an opportunity to see the flowers you do not know and to observe their habits of growth.

Public parks and conservatories are excellent places for a club to visit and study. A guide is usually furnished if arrangements are made in advance. All clubs should know the parks, places of scenic and historic interest, arboreta and forest preserves in their immediate neighborhood. Garden Clubs should give hearty coöperation to these institutions that do so much for the education and enjoyment of the public. Most of the public conservatories hold very fine Flower Shows and pay much attention to their staging. The chrysanthemum, primrose, and lily shows are not only beautiful and instructive, but they give any club many excellent pointers on how to hold a Flower Show.

Every club should visit its members' gardens; there is no better way to know anyone than to see them in their garden. When a member specializes in a particular flower, an invitation by card when the flowers were at their best will be appreciated by the others in the club. Indeed, there is something very strange about a person whose heart does not take an extra beat on receiving an invitation to "Peonies and Tea" on such and such a day.

Do you know where the best and oldest trees are in your city? Do you know where the most perfect and beautiful elm is? A tree survey of your city would surprise as well as instruct you. Can you name fifteen varieties of trees? Placing suitable markers on the fine trees of your city makes a splendid Arbor Day program.

Every club should have a library. Save all the excellent

magazine articles, bulletins, catalogues, books, and pictures that are sent to your members during the year. Classify them so that the information will be easily available. You will be surprised how often they will be referred to.

A scrapbook will be valuable, too. Authoritative articles on all kinds of garden subjects are saved by the members and, on an appointed day, all meet and cut out the articles and paste them in a scrapbook. The needs of all members will be better served if there are a number of scrapbooks, say one for rock gardens, perennials, annuals, insects and spraying, and as many more as are needed. One club which has tried this plan counts the day on which they meet to make the book one of the best meetings of the year. The scrapbooks are for the use of all members who may take them home for study.

Many clubs will enjoy picnics to which the members' families are invited. They may be held in a member's yard; they also offer a good opportunity to visit gardens in the neighborhood. One club had a most enjoyable time at such a picnic; each member, notified in advance, told the most amusing garden story she knew.

No club need have a dull or uninteresting program. There are many things of interest to learn and study and a great deal of help is to be had for the asking. Lack of money and talent is no excuse. But all programs should be well thought out in advance and the work of the club year should be tied together with a definite idea in mind. Each program should vary in interest and this interest should be sustained throughout the year. The chairman should remember that many unforeseen things can happen to destroy a well-planned day. She should be prepared for an emergency and have several plans in reserve for quick substitution. She should keep this in mind when the schedule is being arranged.

Chapter VII

SUGGESTIONS FOR PROGRAMS

1. Planting Annuals for Effect.
2. Hardy and Tropical Water Lilies.
3. Making Over an Old Garden.
4. Forcing Bulbs for Winter Blooming.
5. Evergreens for Accent Planting.
6. Importance of Vines.
7. Study of Seed and Plant Catalogues.
8. Planting for Fragrance.
9. How to Make a Cold Frame.
10. The Charm of Little Gardens.
11. Varieties of Iris.
12. Native Plant Material.
13. English Rock Gardens.
14. How to Build a Rock Garden.
15. Rock Garden Plants.
16. Dwarf Trees for the Rock Garden.
17. A Talk on Pruning.
18. The Flowers Our Grandmothers Loved.
19. Insect Pests and Spray Controls.
20. Plants that Flower in the Shade.
21. How to Winter Bulbs.
22. Indoor Bulb Planting.
23. Garden Furniture and Accessories,
24. The Right Use of a Pergola.
25. Garden Tools—New and Old.
26. Making a Lawn.
27. The Care of the Lawn.
28. Making a May Day Basket.
29. Christmas Legends.
30. Demonstration of Flower Arrangements by Members.
31. What My Garden Has Taught Me This Year.
32. Putting the Garden to Sleep.
33. Water Gardens.
34. How to Make a Pool.
35. Tonics for Ailing Gardens.
36. Gold Fish and Their Care.
37. Saving Seeds.
38. Garden Markers.
39. Desirable Flower Containers.
40. My Favorite Flowers and Why I Raise Them.
41. Planning the Home Grounds.
42. John Burroughs—His Influence.
43. Our Song Birds.
44. Bird Life in the Garden.
45. Bird Sanctuaries.
46. The Story of Cacti.
47. The Ancestry of Flowers.
48. Color Charts.
49. Garden Problems.

50. Mosses and Ferns.
51. Tulip Color Combinations.
52. New Varieties of Tulips.
53. New Varieties of Gladiolus.
54. Terrarium Gardens.
55. New Garden Facts.
56. Plant Breeding.
57. House Plants and Their Care.
58. Begonias for the Garden and Indoors.
59. Practical Management of the Garden.
60. Historic American Gardens.
61. Historic American Trees.
62. The Native Flowers of Our Region.
63. Plant and Seed Quarantine.
64. Best Plants for Garden Effect.
65. Best Plants for Cutting.
66. The Friendly Little Garden.
67. Country Gardens.
68. The Herb Garden.
69. First Steps in Garden-Making.
70. The Value of Design in the Garden.
71. Garden Experiences.
72. New Delphiniums.
73. Fruit for the Birds.
74. Conservation.
75. What to Do about the Billboards.
76. Pests of Fruit Trees and Their Control.
77. Primulas—Their Care and Cultivation.
78. New Varieties of Peonies.
79. Christmas Greens.
80. Broadleaved Evergreens.
81. What Constitutes a Beautiful Garden.
82. Planting for Privacy.
83. Trees in Song and Story.
84. Feeding the Winter Birds.
85. Getting the Most from Seed Catalogues.
86. Plant Combinations for Color Effect.
87. Soils.
88. New Methods of Seed Propagation.
89. Fall Plantings.
90. Garden Clinic.
91. The Outdoor Fireplace—How to Build It.
92. Winter Bouquets.
93. The Early Spring Garden.
94. A Green and White Garden.
95. Gardening for Evening Effect.
96. Is Gardening a Sport or a Gamble?
97. New Varieties of Lilacs.
98. A Lilac and Tulip Garden.
99. Ways of Propagating Your Garden Plants.
100. Garden Pictures.
101. New Varieties of Roses.
102. Care of Roses.
103. Winter Preparation of Roses.
104. Flowering Shrubs and Their Use as Garden Accents.
105. Planting for Continuous Bloom.
106. The Cutting Garden.
107. Plant Propagation by the Amateur.
108. Annuals for Midsummer Glory.
109. Dependable Roses for the Small Garden.
110. A Study of the Phlox Family.
111. Prairie Wild Flowers.
112. Trees for the Home Grounds.

113. Dust Sprays.
114. The Small Green House.
115. Hardy Chrysanthemums.
116. Gardens I Have Enjoyed.
117. Planning the Year's Work.
118. Over the Garden Wall.
119. The Possibilities of a Small Garden.
120. Membership Responsibility.
121. Bringing the Woods to the Garden.
122. Reclaiming the Back Yard.
123. Compost—How to Make Compost.
124. Garden Fertilizers.
125. Seed Boxes and Flats.
126. The Garden Path.
127. Trees in Winter.
128. Each Member to Bring a Plan of Her Garden.
129. How to Attract the Birds.
130. Ferns—How to Grow Them.
131. Flowers as Table Decorations.
132. Moths and Butterflies.
133. How to Attract Moths and Butterflies to the Garden.
134. Planting a Blue Garden.
135. Garden Maintenance.
136. Why I Love My Garden.
137. Garden Poetry.
138. Standardized Plant Names.
139. Midsummer Work in the Garden.
140. What Am I Doing to Aid Conservation.
141. Effect of Fruit Trees in the Garden.
142. Japanese Flower Arrangement.
143. A Study of Judging Points.
144. Window Boxes.
145. Porch Boxes and Hanging Baskets.
146. The Formal Garden.
147. Garden Walls and Backgrounds.
148. Garden Literature.
149. Shrubs for Background.
150. Children's Gardens.
151. The Effect of Lilies in the Garden.
152. The Garden Scrapbook.
153. Notes from a Gardener's Scrapbook.
154. Raise Your Own Vegetables.
155. Natural Beauty Spots in My State.
156. The Need of a Garden Plan and How to Make One.
157. Christmas Suggestions for Gardeners.
158. How to Relate the Garden to the House.
159. Iris in the Garden.
160. New Varieties of Iris.
161. The Garden an Outdoor Living Room.
162. Gardens of Yesterday and To-day.
163. Making the Most of the Small Garden.
164. Sculpture in the Garden.
165. Failure and Success in the Garden.
166. My Garden of Memories.
167. Old-fashioned Hardy Border.
168. The Small Home Grounds.
169. English Gardens, Old and New.
170. Modernistic Planting.
171. Fences and Dividing Lines.
172. Spring's Awakening in the Garden.
173. Civic Planning and Planting.
174. The Advantage of Having a Garden.

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| 175. Aims and Ideals of Our Club. | 189. Plants Suitable for City Planting. |
| 176. How Has Our Club Benefited Our Community? | 190. Plants That Will Grow on an Open Porch. |
| 177. Sundials. | 191. New Plants for Decorative and Flowering Value. |
| 178. What Can Be Raised on a Sunporch. | 192. Winter Indoor Gardens. |
| 179. Value of Birds in the Garden. | 193. Adventuring in Gardens. |
| 180. The Children's Playground. | 194. California Gardens. |
| 181. The Home Garden for Health and Pleasure. | 195. Southern Gardens. |
| 182. How to Make the Garden Finance Itself. | 196. Autumn Color in the Garden. |
| 183. Transforming the Waste Places. | 197. Planting Evergreens for Winter Effect. |
| 184. Our Friends—the Trees. | 198. Color Harmony. |
| 185. Use of Garden Products. | 199. Using the Whole Area to Best Advantage. |
| 186. Needed State Legislation. | 200. The Garden Month by Month. |
| 187. Shrubs and Perennials for Shady Locations. | 201. How to Hybridize. |
| 188. Growing Perennials from Seed. | 202. Women Who Have Influenced Gardening in America. |

Suggested Programs for the Study of Trees

Parts of this program may be omitted or supplemented to suit the needs of the club:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Study of the Evergreen Family.
Planting Evergreens for Backgrounds and Screens. | 7. Study of the Beech Family.
Conservation of Trees. |
| 2. Study of the Birch Family.
Feeding the Winter Birds. | 8. Trees of the Bible.
Famous Historical Trees. |
| 3. Study of the Willow Family.
How to Plant and Fertilize a Tree. | 9. Study of the Oak Family.
Trees Famous in Poetry. |
| 4. Study of the Ash Family.
Getting the Most from Seed Catalogues. | 10. Flowering Trees.
My Favorite Trees. |
| 5. Study of Fruit Trees.
The Value of Fruit Trees in a Garden. | 11. Where in Our Town Is the Most Beautiful Elm, Maple or Oak Tree?
Why Not Dedicate These Trees with Suitable Markers? |
| 6. Study of the Elm Family.
Shade Trees. | 12. Celebration of Arbor Day.
Trees in Song and Story. |

*Suggested Programs for Lectures or Written Papers**January—*

Soils, Fertilizers.
The Garden Plan.
How to Make a Plan.

February—

Planting for Background.
Study of New Flower and
Seed Catalogues.

March—

Wild Flowers.
Planting in the Shade.

April—

The Garden Pool.
Vines.

May—

Study of Early Bulbs.
Efficient Garden Tools.

June—

Maintaining the Lawn.
Insecticides.

July—

New Perennials.
Accent Planting.

August—

New Annuals.
Planting Annuals for Color.

September—

Evergreens for Fall Planting.
Every Member Draw a Plan
of Her Garden.

October—

Review of New Garden
Books.
New Varieties of Perennials.

November—

Potting Bulbs for Indoors.
Forcing.
House Plants.

December—

Christmas Decorations.
Talk on Conservation.

Extra Garden Days—

Flower Shows.
Arbor Day.
Bird Day.

Chapter VIII

FLOWER SHOWS

THE high point of the year for many Garden Clubs is the annual Flower Show, offering both a pleasant and a profitable diversion for members from the regular routine of garden and club work. Exhibits may include new varieties of plants which every garden owner is anxious to see; the interchange of ideas with exhibitors and visitors can solve many individual problems; and the urge to excel with an entry stimulates interest in growing better flowers.

Indeed, the possibilities of a Flower Show are far-reaching. The seed for a crop of new Garden Clubs may be sown. People with new homes or those who have recently moved into the city may receive many ideas and suggestions for their gardens.

Merchants and newspapers welcome shows as constructive community betterment projects and capitalize on the opportunity to advertise their city or locality. Commercial growers, nurserymen, and landscape architects use the opportunity to encourage home owners and the flower-loving public to make gardens of their own.

The nature of the Flower Show will be determined by the members of the Garden Club responsible for the show. Some clubs have a number of shows a year; these are usually "one flower" exhibits—shows where one particular flower is featured. These may be roses, irises, dahlias, gladiolus, or any other flower in which the club and community are interested. A show that features only one flower need not be monotonous, for the committee on

arrangements can plan and stage it in such a way that it is beautiful and interesting to everyone. Attendance at this kind of a show is largely limited to those interested in the particular flower.

If there are a number of Garden Clubs in a city, they can unite their forces to hold a larger and more attractive show. At a State or National Flower Show, clubs from all localities take part and make exhibits.

Many lessons and ideas for the club show may be learned from Flower Shows staged by professional growers and at which amateurs may not exhibit. The city parks and conservatories of many cities also hold Flower Shows from time to time during the year. They are usually beautiful and well staged.

A Garden Club can hold a small Flower Show as one of its regular programs. The president may announce, "For our next meeting in August, each member is asked to bring two flower arrangements made by her from flowers in her garden." Such a show, more or less impromptu should be non-competitive or with ribbons or simple prizes for awards. If the arrangements are discussed by a person of authority, this makes a good program.

The size of the club need not determine the size of the show, as some fine and outstanding Flower Shows have been held by small groups. The needs of the particular public you are serving should be your first consideration.

One of the first things to decide is the place to hold the show. The hall or room should be easily accessible and located at a place the public is in the habit of visiting. Crowds do not go to out-of-the-way places. If the show is to be held in a large city, transportation and parking facilities are important points. If possible, choose a place where there will be few or no stairs to climb. There should be plenty of space, for the loveliest effects can be ruined by crowding the exhibits too close together. There should be enough space between the aisles to accommodate

the crowds comfortably. Vacant stores, basements, hotels, clubrooms or libraries can sometimes be used to advantage. If the Flower Show is held in the country, a large barn or garage will serve the purpose. Small shows can be held in private houses, on porches, in tents, or under a series of large umbrellas on a lawn or terrace. In small towns, an attractive show can be staged in the shop windows on the main street or in a bank.

The background and surroundings should be made as attractive as possible and nothing used that will in any way detract from the beauty of the exhibits. Dark green or brown cloth is excellent. Heavy, cheap white cloth can be stretched tight and painted with water paints or calcimine. A forest scene of trees can be painted quickly on a screen of this kind and makes an excellent setting. Large pillars or posts may be covered with bark and a few limbs of trees or evergreens added to make them look more like trees. Formal shrubbery may be made easily by nailing strips of wood together for a frame and attaching small-mesh chicken wire. Pieces of evergreen are woven into the wire to give the effect of a clipped hedge.

When large crowds are expected, it will be advantageous to have a simple railing or rope at from two and a half to three feet in front of the exhibits. The displays can be seen easily at this distance and there is no danger of anyone breaking or spoiling an exhibit. Where gardens and special features are built on the floor, a curbing made of two-by-fours set well out from the exhibit will answer the purpose. These exhibits should be put on cement floors, because they have to be watered.

Care and attention should be given the exhibits early in the morning before the visitors come, or late in the evening after they have gone. No one should be about with water cans or stepladders after the gates are open. Many accidents will be avoided if this warning is heeded. All tools, trash and left-over materials should be removed

before the show opens. When the floor is swept, scatter wet sawdust to keep down the dust.

The show should open promptly at the time announced. No one should be kept waiting in the sun or rain or cold.

Where several rooms or halls are used, keep the passages between clear. Never have an exhibit where the traffic will cause congestion between people passing through and those stopping to look.

Be sure there are red lights to mark all exits and try them out in advance to see that they are in order. Arrows or signs that show the way to them are excellent.

All advertising should be done early to enable people to make plans for their visit. Pictures and stories of local interest are desirable. As the plans for the show progress, news about the entries should be released to the papers. Attractive posters, made by Garden Club members, may be put in store windows and public places.

If the Flower Show is a large one, it should last two days or more. In this case it should be kept open in the evening and on Saturday or Sunday to give those who are employed during regular hours an opportunity to attend.

As far as possible, natural instead of artificial grass should be used. If the show is held in the winter or early spring, grass will have to be forced in flats in the basement or on a sunny porch or by someone who has a greenhouse. Nothing adds so much beauty to a garden exhibit as natural grass, and it will pay for the trouble and expense many times over.

Many visitors, as well as Garden Club members, like to make a record of exceptional and interesting things. It is disappointing for them to see new flowers at a show and not know their names. Everyone will take more interest in the show if all flowers are correctly and clearly labeled. Too many labels or labels put in the wrong place detract from the loveliness of an exhibit; put them where they may be read easily and yet not mar the effect. They

should be securely fastened by a small invisible wire, so they will not get lost. It is a mistake to hide them in the foliage for they soon drop to the ground and disappear.

The question of charging admission is of course optional with the group in charge. The cost of holding a Flower Show depends on its size. If the show is given for the benefit of a community project, a charge of fifty cents or one dollar is usually made. If the club wishes to make only expenses, a small fee will be sufficient. If the proceeds go to some worthy cause the public is usually glad to help. If the profits over all expenses are to be used to buy garden books for the public library it should be so announced in the advertising. Some clubs feel that a Flower Show should be free to all who care to attend. There are many ways to look at the question and as many answers as there are different situations in a community.

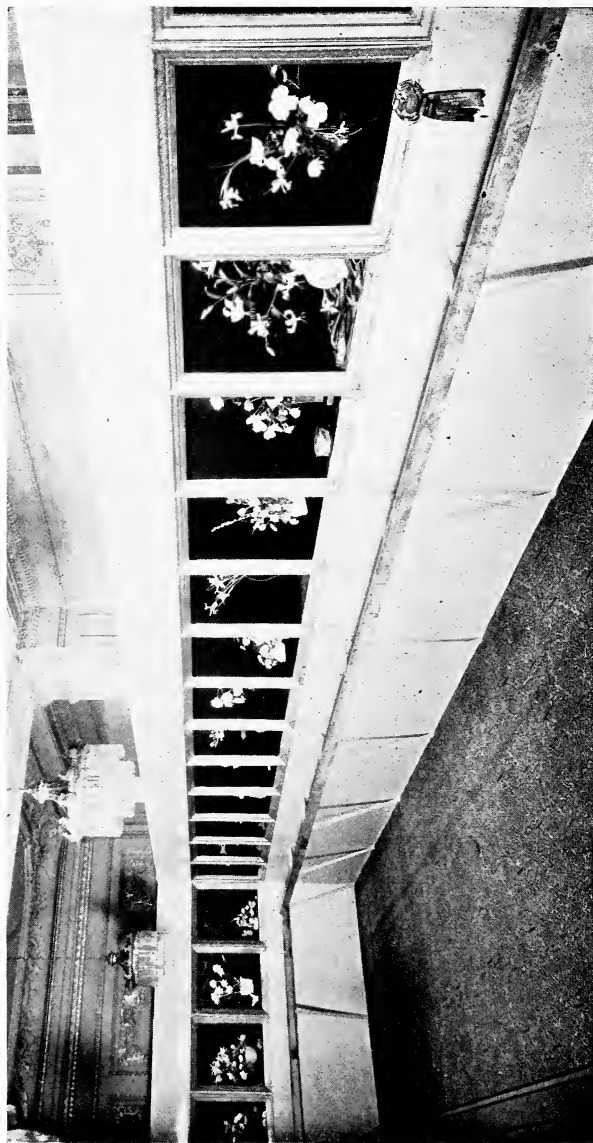
When it is desirable to have a large ticket sale, the tickets should be out early. Some clubs have found it profitable to sell advance tickets at fifty cents and charge seventy-five cents at the door. Besides giving visitors an incentive to buy early and make plans for attending, the club has the use of the money for advance expenses and can plan for the probable attendance. Prizes are sometimes offered to the club or member selling the most tickets.

Suitable recognition should be given to all merchants who lend material or help with their services. Their names can be included in the news stories about the show, printed in the program if there is one, or printed on a large card displayed in a prominent place where it will not spoil any exhibit at the show. This card should read, "The Garden Club wishes to thank the following for their kindness and courtesy," and be followed by the list of names.

Any articles or material borrowed for the show should



COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS AT A FLOWER SHOW



SHADOW BOXES AT A FLOWER SHOW

be returned promptly. In case of an accident the damage should be talked over with the owner and a satisfactory settlement made. All who have contributed to make the show a success should receive a prompt letter of thanks.

The rooms or hall in which the Flower Show is held should be left in good order and all uncalled-for articles taken to the home of a member.

These are all small things but if they are done promptly, they will leave a cordial feeling and make it easier to give a show another year.

If the show is held outdoors, provision must be made for rainy weather by having a room inside a house or hall where the show may be held with the minimum effort in case of a storm.

If a Garden Club holds an annual Flower Show it is an excellent plan to add one or more pieces of permanent equipment each year. Flower containers, oilcloth, and curtains are a few articles that give excellent service and can be kept easily.

Schedules and entry blanks should be out as early as possible. Exhibitors want plenty of time to think over their entries and sometimes flowers and shrubs have to be forced or grass has to be grown. Three months is none too long for a large show. Nurserymen and florists who coöperate should be allowed ample time to raise the flowers that the Garden Club wants exhibited. It is to everyone's advantage to have the schedules out early.

If there is space, it is an excellent plan to hold free lectures during the show. Sometimes the services of a noted authority visiting the show can be secured. Topics of general interest to everyone or which the club has been studying are best for lectures. If the club owns a lantern, colored pictures may be shown.

Chairs should be provided for the accommodation of visitors. If there is music, it should never be harsh or loud. Many of these details are small, but if they are

attended to the Flower Show will be more successful and everyone will get more pleasure and profit out of it.

Even a small show should have committees delegated to attend to the various details of its management, so that no one will be overburdened. While the details of the show are still fresh in the minds of the workers, these committees should meet to discuss ways in which the next show can be more successful. It is an excellent plan for the chairmen to leave written recommendations for their successors.

The success of every Flower Show depends upon the full coöperation of every club member. The general public responds in proportion to the number of people working in the interests of the show. The best way to have a successful Flower Show is to make it a community affair, enlisting the sympathies of the press and the public.

Chapter IX

PLANNING AND STAGING A FLOWER SHOW

THE success of any Flower Show depends upon the committee in charge of general arrangements. Whether the committee is large or small depends upon the size of the show. Its most important member is the general chairman. She must have great breadth of vision and be strong in human sympathy. She must see the show as a whole in its relation to the entire community.

This chairman appoints subcommittee chairmen who, in turn, choose capable workers to serve with them. A typical list of committees for a large show includes the following:

Exhibits.	Prize.
Schedule.	Registration.
Classification.	Commercial Exhibits.
Finance.	Ticket.
Publicity.	Tea Room or Refreshments
Judging.	(Hospitality).

There should always be at least three members on every committee, one of them to serve as chairman. The general chairman in charge of the show usually meets with all committees and knows what each one is doing. She may make suggestions and ask for explanations at any time.

The chairmen of all committees come to the first meeting to discuss general plans and take notes on their duties. Usually it is a good plan to appoint a secretary to keep the minutes.

All matters are left with the general chairman for final decision. She may appoint further committees if she needs them. She is held responsible for the success of the show and her success will largely depend upon her choice of chairmen. She should have a group of loyal and faithful workers who will labor congenially and in harmony with her. All problems that are not clearly understood should be taken to her at once. No one should be appointed as a committee chairman who expects to be away or who, for personal reasons, will not be able to serve. There will of necessity be many meetings and it is highly desirable that everyone attend.

The first decisions to make are where to hold the show, the date, the nature and extent of the exhibits, and the amount to be spent. After these have been settled, matters of general interest are discussed and other plans made.

It is important that the show be held when there are no other attractions to conflict with it. Never hold a show in Easter week, for instance. If it is to be a Spring or late summer affair, be sure and plan it for a time when it is reasonable to expect certain garden flowers to be in bloom. The date should be thoroughly discussed and the final choice should be one that will suit the majority of the exhibitors as well as the community.

The location of the show is very important. By all means, have it at a central location if possible. If it is a summer show, hold it on some lovely estate where the owner's garden may be enjoyed. If the owner is a prominent citizen, it will be easy to get newspaper publicity. The lighting for dark days and evening should be well considered. When a show is held in a private home or on an estate, every effort should be made to safeguard the shrubs or turf. In case of accident these should be replaced promptly.

Exhibits are the next item for consideration. The amount of room you have for displays, the lighting, and

other conditions will determine their nature and extent. They must be planned from both an artistic and a practical standpoint. Exhibits must be varied and of general interest. The day of a long table covered with newspaper and rows of flowers in milk bottles is gone forever. In its place is a table covered with attractive plain-colored oilcloth set against a pleasing background. Flower containers are all of one kind.

Tables set with lovely flower arrangements, little gardens and large ones, pools, plantings screening the garage, perennial borders, porch boxes—these are all exhibits that the public is looking for. No exhibit should be attempted if it is beyond the skill of the person making it and every effort should be made to give help and advice to those who need it. Among the points for the Exhibits Committee to stress are good design, splendid arrangement, careful consideration of details, and correct labeling.

When the nature of the exhibits is finally agreed upon a printed schedule should be made and sent to prospective exhibitors. For a small show, these instructions may be typewritten. Several months before the show is not too soon to send out the schedules. This gives the exhibitors time to raise plants and force them, if need be, and also gives the publicity chairman time to plan suitable advertising.

Professional and commercial people of the town should have an opportunity to exhibit. A good show caters to the interests of amateurs, professionals, and commercial exhibitors alike. In fact, a show cannot be well-balanced unless all these groups are represented. It takes the combined thoughts and efforts of all three to produce an artistic and educationally successful show.

The Schedule Committee has a large responsibility. It must write the schedule in a very simple and direct way and leave no loopholes for misunderstanding. All measurements should be given plainly and pains taken in

advance to see that these measurements fit into the floor plan. One way to make sure that the floor scheme is workable is to outline it with chalk.

If the floor plan will accommodate ten gardens nicely, it is a mistake to crowd in more. The Exhibits Committee should know exactly how many entries of each kind is needed to complete the show. When only ten gardens are wanted, the schedule should so state and only the first entries accepted.

The schedule should be practical. It should state the hour of opening and closing the exhibits. It should give rules for each entry. It should be submitted to someone whose judgment can be relied on to detect and correct flaws.

All exhibitors' questions should be anticipated. It should specify that each exhibitor is expected to follow the rules as given. A well-drawn schedule will greatly assist the judges and it may be given to the press for publicity.

It is helpful as well as fair to state the scale of points for judging each entry. No class should be so carelessly described that the meaning cannot be determined by the exhibitors and judges.

The Classification Committee should work with the Schedule Committee and classify, divide, and subdivide the entries in order to encourage as many exhibitors as possible. Those who have small gardens will have an equal chance with owners of large gardens if proper classifications are provided for their entries.

The Classification Committee must remember that only exhibits that are alike can be compared and judged fairly. Professionals should be given separate classes. Named varieties as well as unnamed varieties should be provided for in the classes. Garden furniture, pools, trellises, "before and after" gardens, and junior exhibits all need consideration.

The Classification Committee should know exactly

where the entries are to be placed in the showroom. The general chairman and the chairman of the Schedule Committee should have a complete understanding of all the exhibits and classifications that are to be shown. All doubtful points about handling them should be decided before the schedule is printed. Members of this committee should be present before the show opens to answer questions, assist exhibitors, and make sure that they enter the proper classes.

The kind of containers to be used in a class made up of flowers of one kind is another point for both committees to decide. If milk bottles are used, they can be covered in crêpe paper of one color. The shade known as periwinkle blue makes a charming setting for such a display. These two committees have many duties and many decisions to make, depending on the size of the show. In small shows these committees can be combined.

Before the kind or size of any show can be determined, there must be a clear understanding of the probable expenses. The Finance Committee should know not only the amount of money in the club's savings account, but also the anticipated expenses and the sum the club wishes to spend.

These important items may determine the size of the show. However, many things enter into this question which may make it possible for a club with very slender resources to give an ambitious show. Sometimes the club can secure the hall or room free of charge. Public-spirited people may contribute funds. The advance ticket sale will give cash to pay expenses. Perhaps the cartage and lighting and printing will be donated. Often the commercial florists will furnish flowers for decoration free or at cost. The Finance Committee should canvass the situation and report on these and other possibilities for defraying expenses. The chairman will keep a record of all expenses.

The Publicity Committee starts work many weeks be-

fore the show is held. Its members should interview the editors of the local papers and enlist their coöperation.

They should provide the papers with real news items about the progress of the show. One week, this news may be about a prominent local person who is planning an exhibit; another week, it may be the story of a well-designed garden with a picture; at another time, a story about the local Garden Club with pictures of the officers. But whatever the story is, it should be the kind of news a paper likes to print. Great care should be taken that these stories are entertainingly written.

When the papers request pictures the committee should secure them. The committee members should be business-like and keep their appointments promptly. The right kind of publicity is responsible for a large share of the success of a show.

Judges have a difficult task, but the Judging Committee can greatly simplify matters for them. The members of the committee should be familiar with the entries and secure judges who are competent to judge them. They must write the judges in advance of the show, telling them the place, day and hour at which they are to work. They meet the judges and take care of their entertainment and transportation. Each judge should be given a schedule; printed points for judging their classes should be called to their attention.

Some classes will require judges with professional knowledge, while others can be judged solely from an artistic standpoint. Judges who are experts in their lines should be secured for special flower classes such as roses, dahlias, etc. If the judges do not have too many entries and are not hurried for time, they can do better work.

At a given hour the floor should be cleared of all exhibitors and committee members, except for the general chairman and the chairman of the Classification Committee. These two should not be with the judges but

nearby to answer questions and settle doubtful points. If it is desirable to keep a record of the judging, the judges should be given ruled paper with the classes written on it. These are signed by the judges and given to the chairman when the entries have been placed. It is desirable to have the room quiet.

The prizes may consist of ribbons or articles suitable for garden lovers, such as books, plants, bulbs, garden furniture, and tools. When ribbons are used, they are usually blue for the first prize, red for second, yellow for third, and white for honorable mention. Sometimes medals, silver vases or pitchers are given for achievement. Loving cups used to be given, but a flower enthusiast usually prefers to win a container which can be used for flower arrangements. Commercial exhibitors usually like to win cups.

It is highly desirable to award a number of honorable mentions. When the judging is very close a worthy exhibit can be rewarded in this way. The honorable mention ribbon is very encouraging to amateurs. It makes for general good feeling, but should never be given promiscuously, but rather for excellence.

Immediately after the judging, the Judging Committee lists the names of the winners and the classes in which they exhibited, preparing copies for each newspaper and for the general chairman.

All exhibits must be properly marked but the names of the exhibitors must not be seen by the judges. After the prizes have been awarded, the public will want to know to whom the exhibits belong. The class entry can be plainly written on the outside of a sealed envelope with the exhibitor's name inside. This can be opened after the judging.

The Judging Committee secures the prizes and is responsible for their being ready for the judges as soon as the final decisions are made.

The judges' decisions are final and they should have the right to decide if an exhibit or class is not worthy of being judged. No exhibits should be entered after the judging begins. If the schedule has set a definite time limit this must be adhered to and no exhibits accepted after it is past.

It may be difficult to hold to these high standards in a Flower Show the first time they are tried, but no club will return to the old method after trying them out. They will do more than anything else to promote general good feeling and exclude personalities.

The Registration Committee sits at the entrance to the hall and enters all exhibits on blanks kept by one of the members. They write the name and address of the exhibitor and the class entry on a card, put it in a sealed envelope with the classification written on the outside and hand it to the exhibitor. They check out all exhibits. No exhibit should be removed without their authorization. Duplicate registration cards, necessary in case of fire or theft, are kept by this committee.

The Ticket Committee is responsible for printing and selling tickets to the show. The members may put on a strenuous selling campaign and appoint extra helpers to assist them. The work should be started early. They work with the Finance Committee; sometimes these committees are united. All receipts are always turned over to the Finance Committee.

The professional and commercial exhibits are not entered with the amateurs, but in separate classes. When many exhibits are wanted in these classes, a special committee is usually appointed to secure and take charge of them. This group writes or calls on prospective exhibitors and shows them the schedule and invites them to enter. If there are active professional or commercial societies in the locality, the committee chairman may request an opportunity to speak before their meetings. It works out

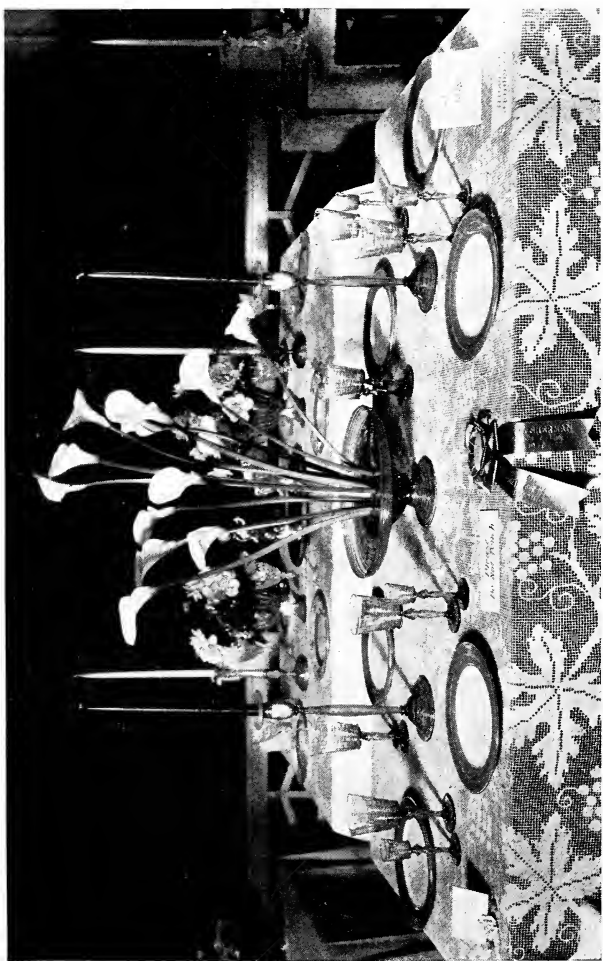
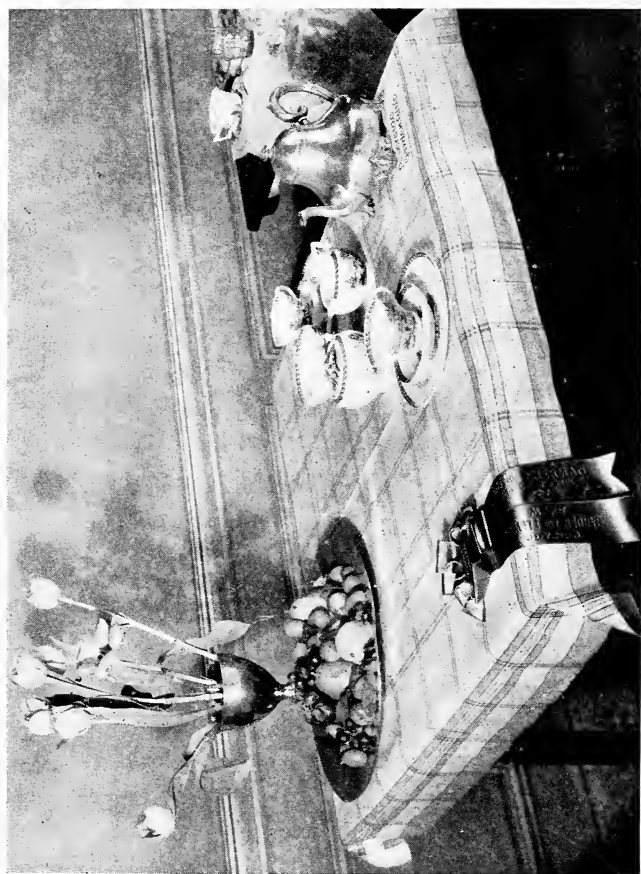


TABLE ARRANGEMENT



TEA TABLE FOR TWO

very well from the standpoint of general interest to have members appointed from these groups to serve on Flower Show committees.

The Hospitality Committee greets out-of-town or important guests and has charge of the tea room or refreshment booth if these are a part of the show. The members look after lost and found articles, direct strangers about the city, take care of the comfort of those attending the show, and keep the machinery of the show working smoothly.

There can be no arbitrary rules regarding the number of committees. The Flower Show chairman appoints as many as she thinks necessary to run affairs properly. The work should be delegated to as many different people as possible, for the more general the interest in the show, the better the advertising. It is very important that the committee chairmen be capable and willing workers. Sometimes several of the committees suggested at the beginning of this chapter may be combined under one head.

The committee members should wear badges so that they may be singled out easily by exhibitors in need of advice.

All practical details must be worked out well in advance. Strong tables should be provided for heavy exhibits; shelves and shadow-boxes should be in place; tables should be covered; a long table provided on which flower arrangements may be set out; an adequate supply of water accessible; and scissors, nails, string, pencils, and water pitchers should be handy. Large boxes or baskets in which to throw waste material are necessary, for flowers and leaves on a wet floor are very dangerous. Spilled water should be mopped up immediately. If gardens or gate entrances are to be made, much of the work can be done several days beforehand. All carpentry can be done in advance. A convenient place to hang wraps should be provided. Cards with numbers and the specifications of classes should be in

plain view where the exhibit is to be set up. Anyone using dirt, sod, stepping-stones, and similar materials in exhibits should keep them out of the aisles.

There is intense activity at the last hour. This is the time when things go wrong and tense nerves snap. An efficient chairman will keep cool under the most trying circumstances. She will be ready with encouraging words, be helpful and, above all, keep smiling.

The more nearly the committees on arrangements anticipate the needs and wishes of the exhibitors, the less will be the confusion and misunderstanding at the opening. All the previous hard work will be forgotten in the joy of having staged a beautiful and successful show.

Chapter X

QUICK SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN PLANNING A FLOWER SHOW

1. *The Meeting to Discuss the Flower Show:*
 - Agree on the kind of a show to be held.
 - Shall the show be for amateur, professional and commercial exhibits?
 - Shall the show be educational?
 - When is the best time?
 - Are there any other important public meetings to conflict?
2. *Where to Hold the Show:*
 - Central location important.
 - Transportation and parking considered.
 - Does the building adapt itself to a Flower Show?
 - Has the building necessary conveniences?
 - If an outdoor show, plan what to do in case of rain.
 - Will the building accommodate a crowd?
 - Has the building lighting facilities?
3. *Elect General Chairman:*
 - Chairman appoints committees.
 - Have as many committees as needed.
 - Committees visit exhibit hall.
 - Committees discuss many plans.
 - Chooses best plan.
 - Assigns duties to committees.
4. *Finance:*
 - How much money to spend?
 - How much on hand?
 - Can contributions be asked?
 - Must the show make a profit?
 - Is it to be a free show?
 - Will merchants assist?
 - Can the hall be had free?
 - Is everyone in favor of the show?
 - Is the show given to buy something for the town?

5. *Selling Tickets:*

How much to charge?

Sell tickets early.

Is it desirable to give prizes to members who sell most tickets?

Can the tickets be donated by printing office?

Shall tickets be for sale in stores?

6. *Publicity:*

Advertise early.

Write good stories for newspapers.

Secure good photographs.

Can you use radio?

Interest all clubs and organizations.

Interest school children.

7. *Decide on Exhibits:*

Garden design.

Flower arrangement.

Table decoration.

Junior exhibits.

Rare and unusual exhibits.

Professional exhibits.

Commercial exhibits.

8. *Flower Show Schedule:*

Schedule must be practical.

Have entry rules very plain.

Decide the hour the show opens.

When must exhibits be ready for judging?

Exhibitor's badges.

Must plant material be grown by exhibitor?

Must exhibitor own vases, china, etc.?

May exhibitors have professional help in planning or making exhibits?

May exhibits be withdrawn before show closes?

When must exhibits be removed?

Who is responsible in case of loss or theft?

Who provides tables, etc.?

May flowers be sent to hospitals, etc., after the show?

Entry blanks for exhibitors should be ready early.

Have a stated time for entry blanks to be returned.

9. *Classification:*

Must consider names of sections and classes.

How much space may exhibitors have?

Plan for exhibitors' cards and envelopes.

Have large classification cards where exhibits will be placed.

Have classifications fair.

Assist exhibitors to place their entries in proper classification.

Commercial exhibits; professional exhibits.

10. *Registration:*

Exhibits checked in.

Exhibits checked out.

Keep careful records.

Plan for labels.

11. *Arrangements:*

Plans to make show run smoothly.

Have tables and shelves in place.

Have scissors, string, labels, wire, tacks, hammer, etc., ready.

See there is water adequate and handy.

Have water pitchers nearby.

Oilcloth should be in place.

Earth, stepping-stones, background fences, etc., should all be delivered in advance.

Large table ready for exhibitors to use in making arrangements, etc.

Have extra supply of all materials.

Telephone nearby.

Boy to run errands.

Automobile for quick errands.

Will milk bottles be used? If so have them covered.

Have extra electric light bulbs.

Will exhibits be changed during show?

Is there to be a flood light?

Is there to be music?

Provide a place where exhibits not in the schedule may be shown.

Will there be flowers, ferns, plants, etc. provided to make the corners, etc. beautiful?

Have a place where lost and found articles may be taken.

Have reception room ready.

Consider comfort of guests and exhibitors.

Have all refuse cleared away before show opens.

Information committee.

12. *Judging:*

Judges engaged in advance.

Have three judges at least for each class.

Judges should be qualified to judge.

Practical gardeners.

Landscape architect.

Interior decorator.

Artist.

Commercial growers.

Artistic and skillful specialists in individual lines.

Judges should be entertained.

Pay expenses promptly where arranged previously.

Have judging points and schedule to assist judges.

It is best to have judges who are not members of the club.

Have prizes ready for judges.

Have room quiet while judges work.

Ask all to leave the room except chairman.

No names of exhibitors to show until after awards are made.

13. *Prizes:*

When ribbons are used the following colors are usually selected:

Blue, first prize; red, second prize; yellow, third prize; white, honorable mention.

Other suitable prizes are:

Subscription to garden magazine; garden books; garden tools; garden furniture; seeds, bulbs, plants; shrubs, trees, evergreens; loving cup; silver vases or pitchers; flower vases; birdbaths and sundials; bronze, gold or silver medals; certificates from merchants.

14. *Junior Exhibits:*

All exhibits classified.

Exhibits to be educational.

Tables, shelves and flower containers to be ready.

Committee to help the children.

15. *Hostess Committee:*

Look after tea room.

Plan refreshments.

Provide fresh flowers on refreshment table.

Take entire charge of dining room.

Look after important guests.

16. *Lecture Committee:*

Provide speakers.

Plan program.

Have lectures interesting and educational.

Plan room for lectures.

Provide lantern and operator.

Lectures usually free.

Announce plan early.

Work with publicity committee.

17. *Programs:*

Have programs tell where exhibits are and who made them.

Exhibitors write a short story about their exhibit for program.

Have stories by authorities in program about:

Annuals, perennials, pools, rock gardens, special gardens.

Garden and flower poetry.

Programs for garden clubs.

Give credit to all who have assisted.

Give examples of good design.

Plan color combinations.

Feature the advertisers.

Make the program worth the amount charged.

Give garden club programs.

Ask merchants to advertise.

Give spray formulas.

How to maintain a lawn.

The vegetable garden.

Junior interests.

Stories about birds.

Vines and their care.

House plants.

Trees.

(If the program is excellent it may be used as a year book by Garden Clubs.)

Chapter XI

SCHEDULES AND ENTRY BLANKS

ENTRY blanks and schedules are both necessary if the show is to function smoothly. They dignify the show and give the exhibitors an opportunity to understand clearly the exhibits and what is expected. The schedule is of great assistance to the judges. It should be very carefully written and exhibitors should be required to carry out its instructions faithfully.

When the Flower Show is a large one, three months in advance is not too early to send out the schedule and entry blanks; two or three weeks will usually be about the right time for a small show. They may be printed for a large show and either typewritten or printed for a small show.

After the exhibitors have decided which classes in the schedule they are most interested in, they fill out the entry blank and return it to the proper chairman. The entry blank should state the final date for receiving all entries.

After the entries have been recorded, the general chairman can see where the weak spots will be in the exhibits. If all the entries in a certain class have not been taken and there are open spaces or gaps, she can plan accordingly. She may give more space to other exhibits, use potted plants or evergreens, or give space to an educational exhibit that has been offered. A clever chairman should have several cards up her sleeve to use in case of emergency. Perhaps a hard rain and windstorm will lay the gardens

low and destroy many blooms a few days before the show. An enterprising chairman will surmount this difficulty. Usually the storm is not severe in all parts of the town and she will send out scouts to report on the damage and give the names of prospects for replacement exhibits. A good chairman is nothing more than a fine shock absorber! Her mind never works destructively but always constructively.

Flower Show schedules will vary with the time of year and the locality. Schedules should be made adaptable and attractive. No schedule is ever perfect, but it is possible to have it plainly written so that it is easily understood and gives the maximum amount of interest to all the classes and sections.

Suggestion for an Entry Blank

THE GARDEN STUDY CLUB FLOWER SHOW

June 4th and 5th, —

ENTRY BLANK

This form is to be filled out by the exhibitor and must be returned not later than Thursday, May 29, — to

Mrs. John Smith,
Chairman of Exhibits Committee.
(address.)

Section	Class No.	Title in Schedule (or Exhibit)

Exhibitor's Signature

Address

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Suggestion for a Schedule for a Small Spring Flower Show

SCHEDULE of the GARDEN STUDY CLUB SHOW SPRING FLOWERS

To be held on
Saturday, May 28, and Sunday, May 29
Saturday, 12 to 8 P.M. Sunday, 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.
In the Community House
(address)
Flower Show Committee,
Mrs. John Smith (Chairman).

(Below would follow the names of the chairmen or the full committees.)

The Flower Show, held under the auspices of the Garden Study Club, will be primarily to illustrate the decorative uses and the best quality of spring flowers and flowering shrubs.

RULES

1. All entries must be in the hands of the Chairman (name), (address), before 6 P.M. on Wednesday, May 25. Entries must be written on the blank provided and cannot be accepted by telephone.
2. On arrival at the Flower Show exhibitors will please report to the Flower Show Committee and receive an exhibitor's badge and instructions.
3. Exhibitions must be ready for examination by the judges at 11 A.M. on Saturday or be disqualified.
4. Plant material must (*or* need not be) grown by exhibitor.
5. The show is not limited to Garden Club members. All who are interested in gardens and flowers are cordially invited to exhibit. The committee will be glad to give help and answer all inquiries.

CLASSES

CLASS I. MINIATURE GARDENS. To be exhibited on trays, eighteen inches by twenty-four inches, which may be obtained from the committee. Scale: one-quarter inch to one foot.

CLASS II. PINK TULIPS IN METAL CONTAINER.

CLASS III. FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS.

Section 1. Arrangement in any vase, yellow flowers predominating.

Section 2. Arrangement in any vase, pink flowers predominating.

Section 3. Arrangement in any vase, lavender flowers predominating.

Section 4. Arrangement in any vase, combination of colors.

Perennials or annuals or both may be used in this Class.

Foliage and flowers to set off the predominating colors may be used.

CLASS IV. ROCK GARDEN.

A space four by two and one-half feet will be reserved for each entry. To exhibitors so desiring, the space will be available two days in advance.

CLASS V. LUNCHEON TABLE.

Section 1. Luncheon table for six. The tables, three feet by six feet, will be furnished by the committee. Exhibitors may use any linen, china, glass or other accessories, but no small silver should be used.

Section 2. Economy luncheon tables for six. The tables, three feet by six feet, will be furnished by the committee. Exhibitors may use any linen, china, glass or other accessories, but no small silver should be used.

Total accessories and flowers on these tables not to exceed \$15.00.

An itemized statement must accompany each table.

CLASS VI. BREAKFAST TRAY. All equipment must be furnished by exhibitor.

CLASS VII. SPRING FLOWER BORDER.

The space for each exhibit will be three and one-half feet by two feet. To exhibitors so desiring, the space will be available two days in advance.

CLASS VIII. TULIPS.

Section 1. Twelve varieties.

Section 2. Six varieties.

Section 3. One variety.

Each variety in the above sections must be clearly and correctly labeled.

CLASS IX. LILACS.

Section 1. Ten varieties.

Section 2. Six varieties.

Section 3. One variety.

Each variety in the above sections must be clearly and correctly labeled.

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CLASS X. PERFECTION OF BLOOM.

Section 1. One white tulip.

Section 2. One pink tulip.

Containers in this class will be uniform and will be furnished by the committee.

CLASS XI. FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Arrangement in any vase.

CLASS XII. CHILDREN'S CLASS.

Section 1. Arrangement of spring flowers by children over ten.

Section 2. Arrangement of spring flowers by children under ten.

First Prize.....Blue Ribbon

Second Prize.....Red Ribbon

Third Prize.....Yellow Ribbon

Honorable Mention.....White Ribbon

Schedule for Spring Flower Show

CLASS I. IRISES

Section 1. Collection of Three Each of Beardless, Siberica, Spuria Groups.

Section 2. Specimen Stalk Bearded, Self-Color.

Section 3. Specimen Stalk Bearded, White.

Section 4. Specimen Stalk Bearded, White Standards of All Other Colors.

Section 5. Specimen Stalk Bearded, Yellow, Self-Color Light to Dark.

Section 6. Specimen Stalk Bearded, Yellow Blends such as Afterglow.

Section 7. Specimen Stalk Bearded, Bronze Shades such as Ambassador.

Section 8. Specimen Stalk Bearded, Pink and Lilac Shades.

Section 9. Specimen Stalk Bearded, Blue Shades.

Section 10. Specimen Stalk Bearded, Purple Shades.

CLASS II

Arrangement in vase or bowl, Iris, any color predominating.

CLASS III. PEONIES

Section 1. Collection Ten Varieties, Double, Any Colors.

Section 2. Specimen Bloom, Double, White.

Section 3. Specimen Bloom, Double, Near White.

Section 4. Specimen Bloom, Double, Light Pink.

Section 5. Specimen Bloom, Double, Dark Pink.

Section 6. Specimen Bloom, Double, Red.

Section 7. Three Blooms, Double, Any Color.

SCHEDULES AND ENTRY BLANKS 83

- Section 8. Three Blooms, Single, Any Color.
- Section 9. Three Blooms, Japanese Type, Any Color.
- Section 10. Six Blooms, Double, White.
- Section 11. Six Blooms, Double, Light Pink.
- Section 12. Six Blooms, Double, Dark Pink.
- Section 13. Six Blooms, Double, Red.

CLASS IV. PEONIES

Collection of Tree Peonies.

CLASS V

Arrangement in vase or basket, Peonies predominating, any color.

CLASS VI. AQUILEGIA

- Section 1. Best exhibit long spur, ten flowers.
- Section 2. Best exhibit short spur, ten flowers.

CLASS VIII

Flower arrangement, in bowl, Aquilegia predominating, all colors.

CLASS VIII. HEMEROCALLIS

Best exhibit five spikes.

CLASS IX. PRIMROSE

- Section 1. Best exhibit, three varieties.
- Section 2. Best exhibit, six varieties.

CLASS X. ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT IN VASE OR BOWL

- Section 1. Pink predominating.
- Section 2. Blue predominating.
- Section 3. Lavender predominating.
- Section 4. Yellow predominating.

CLASS XI. ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT IN PEWTER CONTAINER

- Section 1. Pink predominating.
- Section 2. Blue predominating.
- Section 3. Lavender predominating.
- Section 4. Yellow predominating.

June Flower Show

CLASS I. GARDEN FEATURES WITH SUITABLE PLANTING

- 1. Space fifteen wide, ten feet deep.
- 2. Living plants to be used.
- 3. To be viewed from the front only.

4. Object to show good design and planting.
5. *Suggestion:* Garden Bird-bath, Open Gate and Planting, Woodland Garden, Rock Garden, Sun-dial, Pool and Planting, etc.

CLASS II. "BEFORE AND AFTER" GARDENS

Space fifteen feet deep, ten feet wide.

CLASS III. PORCH OR WINDOW BOXES

1. Boxes eight inches by thirty-two inches, six inches deep.
2. Boxes furnished by the committee.
3. Plants and vines to be used.
4. Boxes may be painted by exhibitor.

CLASS IV. OLD-FASHIONED BORDER PLANTING

1. Space ten feet by twenty feet.
2. Trees, shrubs, flowers, etc., may be used.

CLASS V. FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

- Section 1. Arrangement of roses, pink predominating.
 Section 2. Arrangement of roses, yellow predominating.
 Section 3. Arrangement of roses, red predominating.

CLASS VI. FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

- Section 1. Arrangement of mixed bouquet in high vase.
 Section 2. Arrangement of mixed bouquet in low vase.
 Section 3. Arrangement of mixed bouquet in brass container.
 Section 4. Arrangement of mixed bouquet in pewter container.
 Section 5. Arrangement of mixed bouquet in old-fashioned vase.

Summer Flower Show that Stresses Arrangement

CLASS I. FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

- Section 1. Study in any shades of two colors, magenta predominating, using any container.
 Section 2. Study in Tulips, arranged in pewter container, alone or in combination with any flower.
 Section 3. A modernistic arrangement with tin molds as containers, any flower to be used.
 Section 4. Arrangement of Bleeding Heart, two other varieties of flowers permitted.
 Section 5. Pair of vases, not less than ten inches high, type not restricted. Arrangement may be in one or more varieties of flowers.

CLASS II. FLOWERING TREE AND SHRUB ARRANGEMENT

- Section 1. Arrangement of branches of flowering trees in Chinese or Japanese container.
 Section 2. Arrangement of flowering shrubs in any container.

CLASS III. GREEN ARRANGEMENT

Branches, Vines or Leaves in any container.

CLASS IV. PLANT ARRANGEMENT

Any plants, alone or in combination, to be used in—

Section 1. Stone Jars or Urns.

Section 2. Pottery or Lead Pots.

CLASS V. GARDEN TEA TABLE

Arranged for two, any style permitted. Tables and accessories to be furnished by exhibitor. No flat silver allowed.

CLASS VI. PERFECTION OF BLOOM

Section 1. Six varieties of Peonies.

Section 2. Six varieties of Tulips.

Section 3. Six varieties of Iris.

Section 4. Special displays and exhibits.

CLASS VII

Section 1. Exhibit of cut flowers and potted plants by florists and nurserymen.

Section 2. Exhibit of garden tools.

Chapter XII

SUGGESTIONS FOR EXHIBITS FOR FLOWER SHOWS

Gardens and Garden Features

MINIATURE MODEL

Problem for a Club to Work Out—

Outdoor Living Room:

A man and his family who have lived in a city apartment have recently purchased a suburban home. The house is to be occupied by himself, his wife and two children. The house is planned so that the dining room and living room are in the rear, overlooking a garden area. The garage and kitchen face the street.

The family wish privacy in their garden as they want it to be an outdoor living room. The father raises vegetables and the wife likes flower borders which provide plenty of flowers for picking. She also likes to serve tea in the garden. The girl, twelve years old, is very fond of outdoor games. The boy, ten years old, raises animals and birds.

Scale: one-quarter inch to one foot.

It is desired that the plan be attached to the model.

The committee will supply models and trays.

Suggestions for Other Miniature Models

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Children's Playhouse. | 3. Colonial House. |
| 2. Screening the Garage with Planting. | 4. English House. |

Little Garden

The size of the garden is ten feet by twenty feet. Soil, rocks, grass, flowers, etc., must be furnished by exhibitor. Advice may be obtained from professionals but the actual work of making the garden must be done by exhibitors.

Suggestions for Other Gardens

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Open Garden Gate Showing Path and Planting. | 18. The Rose Garden. |
| 2. A Wild Garden. | 19. The Herb Garden. |
| 3. A Rock Wall. | 20. Shakespeare Garden. |
| 4. Rock Garden. | 21. Early Spring Garden. |
| 5. Pool. | 22. Wall Fountain. |
| 6. Garden Wall. | 23. Friendly Steps to My Neighbor's Garden. |
| 7. Garden Tea House. | 24. The Dovecote. |
| 8. English Garden. | 25. A Hillside Garden. |
| 9. Garden Retreat. | 26. "Before and After" Garden. |
| 10. Children's Garden. | 27. The Bird's Own Corner. |
| 11. Vegetable Garden. | 28. A Tropical Garden. |
| 12. Service Yard. | 29. A Restful Retreat. |
| 13. The Brick Path. | 30. Spanish Patio Garden. |
| 14. The Arbor. | 31. Water Feature in a Garden. |
| 15. Little Terrace Garden. | |
| 16. The June Garden. | |
| 17. The Bulb Garden. | |

Tables

Luncheon Table Set for Six.

Tables six feet by three feet.

Tables provided by the committee.

Exhibitors may use any linen, china or glass, or other accessories, but no small silver.

Tables Set for Special Occasions, Such As Holidays, Anniversaries, etc.

Economy Tables—table set not to exceed a stated sum, and an itemized statement to accompany the exhibit.

Bridge Table.

Bridge Luncheon Table.

Sunday Evening Buffet Table.

Dinner Table Set for Twelve.

Children's Party Table.

Children's Supper Table.

Picnic Table.

Tables of all Nations.

Garden Tea Table.

Breakfast Tray.

Tea Cart—arrangement for four.

Breakfast Table.

Colonial Table.

A set of tables with the following ideas carried out:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Child's sixth birthday. | 5. Announcement Party. |
| 2. Graduation. | 6. Wedding Table. |
| 3. College. | 7. Tenth Anniversary. |
| 4. Coming Out Party. | 8. Golden Wedding. |

Exhibit of tables set by professionals.

Flower Arrangement

- In large bowl.
- In small bowl.
- In high vase.
- In low vase.
- In large basket.
- In small basket.
- In metal container.
- In pewter container.
- In modernistic container.
- In pottery jars.
- In tones of white with green foliage, in white, pewter or silver containers.
- In pottery container with pink peonies predominating.
- In glass container—mixed colors.
- In pair of vases, type not restricted.
- In container costing one dollar or less.
- In pitcher—any style.
- In copper container with yellow and bronze flowers predominating.
- In any shades of two colors, blue predominating.
- Tulips, in pewter container, alone or in combination with any flower.
- flowering tree branches.
- flowering shrubs.
- seed pods, cones, etc.
- any particular flower predominating in combination with other flowers.
- potted plants for kitchen window.
- Suitable for living room.
- Suitable for dining-room table.
- Suitable for porch.
- Suitable for console table.
- Suitable for invalid's tray.
- Suitable for mantel.
- With blue flowers predominating.
- With yellow flowers predominating.
- With lavender flowers predominating.
- With white flowers predominating.
- With pink flowers predominating.
- With red flowers predominating.
- In combination of colors.
- In uniform containers (furnished by committee).
- Pansies, all colors or one color combination.
- Flower and fruit arrangement.
- Artistic arrangement of plants in a plant stand suitable for porch or sun room.
- Wall pocket arrangement for porch.
- Old-fashioned arrangement in old-fashioned vase.
- Colonial bouquet.
- Modernistic arrangement in tin molds as containers.
- Japanese arrangement using flowers or shrubs.
- Contrasting arrangement—bouquets must be entered using flowers identical in variety and number, but different containers.
- 1. Flowers arranged to give best effect.
- 2. Flowers arranged unsuitably as possible.
- Arrangement on boxes of varying heights.
- Largest variety of wild flowers, labeled (*this exhibit should be planned by the Conservation Committee*).
- Most artistic bouquet of wild flowers.
- Realistic effect of wild flowers, any variety arranged to suggest a natural planting.

Perfection of Bloom

- Six distinct varieties of annuals.
- Six distinct varieties of perennials.
- Best six blooms of Asters in separate colors.
- Best six blooms of Zinnias in separate colors.
- Best six blooms of Roses in separate colors.
- Best six blooms of Iris in separate colors.
- Best six blooms of Gladiolus in separate colors.
- Best single specimen of any annual.
- Best single specimen of any perennial.
- Best single specimen of any flower in the show.

Flowers judged for perfection are usually exhibited in uniform containers furnished by the committee.

Special Flowers

LILIES

Perfection of Bloom.

- Best display of Water Lilies.
- Best display of Hemorocallis.
- Best display of Regal Lilies.
- Best display of Madonna Lilies.
- Best display of hardy Lilies not included in above classes.

Arrangement.—Most artistic arrangement of any group in—

- | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Bowl. | 3. Basket. |
| 2. Vase. | 4. Silver or Pewter Container. |

IRIS

Perfection of Bloom.

- Best collection of bearded Iris—labeled.
- Best collection of Japanese Iris—labeled.
- Best collection of five-named varieties of any Iris.
- Best single specimen in show.

Bearded Iris to suggest the effect of a Garden Clump.

Arrangement.

- Artistic arrangement of not more than ten stalks of any Iris, with or without other flowers and foliage.
- Artistic arrangement of ten stalks of one variety of—
 - Specimen stalk self-colored white.
 - Specimen stalk self-colored yellow.
 - Specimen stalk self-colored pink.
 - Specimen stalk self-colored lavender.

ROSES

Perfection of Bloom.

- Best three stalks of tea Roses.
- Best three stalks of hybrid tea Roses.

Best three stalks of hybrid perpetuals.

Best three stalks of any Rose.

Best single Rose—any variety.

Best collection of climbing Roses.

Best single stalk of climbing Roses.

Best display of pink Polyanthus.

Best display of red Polyanthus.

Best display of white Polyanthus.

Best collection of Roses—labeled.

Arrangement.

Best arrangement of any variety Rose, with or without other flowers in—

1. Bowl.

2. Vase.

3. Basket

Best arrangement of any variety Rose, pink predominating.

Best arrangement of any variety Rose, yellow predominating.

Best arrangement of any variety Rose, white predominating.

Best arrangement of any variety Rose, red predominating.

PEONIES

Perfection of Bloom.

Collection of five named varieties, one bloom each.

Specimen bloom—white or cream.

Specimen bloom—light pink.

Specimen bloom—dark pink.

Specimen bloom—red.

Collection of five Japanese varieties, labeled.

Best single specimen, any variety.

Arrangement.

Arrangement, with or without other flowers, pink Peonies predominating.

Arrangement, with or without other flowers, red Peonies predominating.

Arrangement, with or without other flowers, white Peonies predominating.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

Perfection.

Collection of vegetables, each variety labeled.

Single specimen.

Arrangement.

Artistic arrangement of vegetables.

Artistic arrangement of fruit.

Artistic arrangement of vegetables and fruit with or without flowers.

CANNED VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

- Six specimens of canned or preserved fruit.
- Six specimens of jelly or jam.
- Six specimens of canned vegetables.
- Six specimens of pickles.
- All fruit and vegetables to be grown by exhibitor.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

Garden Made in Chopping Bowl.

Wall Niches.

- Niches to be three feet long, two feet deep and twenty-seven inches high, and four feet from the floor.
- Background of silver (paper or painted).
- These exhibits change daily.
- Exhibits to be studies in still life.
- Flowers, vines and fruit may be used.

Wall Pockets.

These pockets will be hung on a French-green wall.

1. Pottery wall pockets.
2. Metal wall pockets.

Wall Decoration.

Hanging basket, lattice and vines or any novel decoration attached to a wall.

A Model Garden Tool House.

Small Greenhouses that Amateurs Can Make.

Window Box Arrangement.

- Dummy windows, walls and window boxes to be used. Walls may be painted or papered and other accessories added.
- Window box, eight inches by thirty-two inches, and six inches deep.

Chintz.

A floral design thirty inches square to represent chintz. Design to be made from living flowers and foliage.

Terrariums.

1. Made by exhibitor.
2. Owned by exhibitor.

Photographs.

Best photographs of exhibitors' gardens.

Shadow Box.

The boxes furnished by the committee. Thirty inches high, twenty-four inches long, eighteen inches deep. Background and accessories may be added. The boxes will each be lighted by an electric bulb placed at top of box. Color of

light may be changed. The arrangement to be a still-life picture. Fruit and accessories may be used.

Shadow Box.

Still-life shadow arrangement, embodying a theme.

Shadow Box.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Japanese study. | 3. Moderns. |
| 2. Old masters. | 4. Flower pictures. |

Exhibits by Nurserymen and Florists.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Cut flowers and potted plants. | 4. Exhibit of stone work. |
| 2. Flower arrangements. | 5. Evergreens. |
| 3. Small gardens. | 6. Shrubs. |
| | 7. Water features. |

Professional Exhibits.

1. Gardens.

Exhibits by Parks.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Gardens. | 3. Palms, ferns, etc. |
| 2. Foliage plants. | |

Commercial Exhibits.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Fertilizers. | 8. Bird houses, feeding stations. |
| 2. Sprays. | 9. Garden furniture. |
| 3. Seeds, bulbs, etc. | 10. Garden sculpture. |
| 4. Flower catalogues. | 11. Tea house. |
| 5. Garden tools. | 12. Greenhouse. |
| 6. Vases and containers. | 13. Children's playground. |
| 7. Garden books. | |

EXHIBITS FOR JUNIORS

Flower arrangement, any flowers, any container.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Children under ten years. | 2. Children over ten years. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

Conservation Posters.

The posters may be made from many materials. They should be fourteen inches by twenty-two inches. Each poster should have a conservation slogan.

Suggestions—posters made with cloth, ink, crayon, oil paints and water colors.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Wild flowers. | 2. Birds. |
|------------------|-----------|

Vegetables.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Best collection of vegetables. | 3. All vegetables to be raised by children. |
| 2. Best arrangement of vegetables. | |

Flowers.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Largest collection of wild flowers, labeled. | 4. Best collection of annuals. |
| 2. Most artistic arrangement of wild flowers. | 5. Bouquet for teacher's desk. |
| 3. Best collection of hardy perennials. | 6. Bouquet for Mother's birthday. |

Little Gardens.

The garden to be made of living plants in a box, thirty inches long, twenty inches wide, three inches deep.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Children under ten years. | 2. Children over ten years. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

Miniature Garden Sculpture.

To be made of clay, soap or any other material.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Children under ten years. | 2. Children over ten years. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

Bird Houses.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Blue Bird. | |
| 2. Wren. | |
| 3. Martin. | |
| 1. Children under ten years. | 2. Children over ten years. |

Feeding Stations and Trays.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Children under ten years. | 2. Children over ten years. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

Tables.

Doll's tea table.

Breakfast Tray.

Breakfast tray for invalid.

Children's Play House.

Made by exhibitor.

Other Exhibits.

Any original exhibit.

Chapter XIII

JUDGING POINTS

Sweepstakes

To the winner of the greatest number of first prize points:

Special Awards—Medals—Cups

1. For rarest flowers.
2. For most perfect specimens.
3. For outstanding exhibits.

Specimen Blooms

{General judging points for most flowers)	
Color	25 points
Size	20 "
Stem	20 "
Form	15 "
Substance	20 "
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/>	
100 points	

Perfection of Bloom

Strength of stem....	25 points
Purity of Color	25 "
Size of flower	12½ "
Fullness	12½ "
Poise	10 "
Foliage	15 "
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/>	
100 points	

Single Specimen Foliage Plants

Size of plant	25 points
Cultural perfection	35 "
Distinctiveness	15 "
Rarity	15 "
Form	10 "
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/>	
100 points	

Irises

Whole.

Quality	15 points
Condition	10 "

Flower.

Color	15	points
Form	10	"
Texture	10	"
Size according to variety	10	"
Fragrance	5	"

Stalk.

Poise according to variety	10	"
Number of blooms and buds according to variety	5	"
Height according to section	5	"
Branching according to section	5	"

 100 points
Seedling Iris

Irises raised from seed by the exhibitor but not introduced to commerce. No prize, but American Iris Society Certificates of Honorable Mention may be awarded to seedlings rated over 80, if, in the opinion of the accredited judges, they are of sufficient outstanding merit to warrant such an award. (As the Society does not authorize prizes for seedlings, none may be offered by individuals or clubs at any show receiving the coöperation of the American Iris Society.)

*Standards of Excellence for Iris Seedlings**Flower—50 points.*

Form	10	points
Color	15	"
Substance and texture	10	"
Size as compared to other varieties similar in color	10	"
Fragrance	5	"

Stalk—25 points.

Poise and grace	10	"
Branching according to section	5	"
Height according to section	5	"
Number of blooms and buds according to section	5	"
Distinctiveness, outstanding quality from and superiority to varieties already in commerce	5	"

 100 points

Gladiolus

Resistance to disease	5 points
Texture of flowers..	10 "
Duration of bloom..	10 "
Size of bloom	10 "
Color of bloom	15 "
Form of flower	10 "
Form of spike	10 "
Stem (length and stiffness)	10 "
Number of flowers on spike	15 "
Vigor (aside from disease resistance)	5 "

 100 points
Gladiolus

Texture of flowers..	15 points
Size of bloom	20 "
Color	15 "
Form	15 "
Stem (length and stiffness)	15 "
Number of flowers on spike	20 "

 100 points
Sweet Peas

Size	25 points
Number of flowers..	15 "
Length of stem	25 "
Color	20 "
Substance	15 "

 100 points
Peony

Specimen Bloom

Color	25 points
Form	15 "
Size	15 "
Distinctiveness	15 "
Substance	10 "
Stem	10 "
Fragrance	10 "

 100 points
Tulips

Form	25 points
Color	25 "
Condition	25 "
Culture	25 "

 100 points
Hyacinths

Color	25 points
Size of spike	25 "
Compactness	20 "
Size of bells	10 "
Stem	15 "
Fragrance	5 "

 100 points
Dahlias

Color	20 points
Stem and foliage	25 "
Substance	15 "
Form	20 "
Size	20 "

 100 points

Dahlias

Cactus varieties

Color and freshness..	3	points
Form and refinement	3	"
Stem	2	"
Size	1	"
Good center	1	"
<hr/>		
		10 points

Dahlias

Show type

Color and freshness..	3	points
Form	3	"
Good center	2	"
Size	1	"
Stem	1	"
<hr/>		
		10 points

Narcissi

Substance	25	points
Condition	15	"
Color	25	"
Balance between crown and spread of perianth	25	"
Size suitable to variety	10	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

Roses—Competitive Exhibits

Size	15	points
Color	20	"
Stem	20	"
Form	15	"
Substance	15	"
Foliage	15	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

Roses—For Certificates

Size	10	points
Color	20	"
Stem	15	"
Form	15	"
Substance	10	"
Foliage	15	"
Fragrance	5	"
Distinctiveness	10	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

Chrysanthemum

Single varieties

Color	40	points
Form	20	"
Substance	20	"
Stem and foliage ...	20	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

Chrysanthemum

Pompon varieties

Color	40	points
Form	20	"
Stem and foliage ...	20	"
Fullness	20	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

Small Gardens

Design	25	points
Execution	50	"
Imagination	25	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

General Collections of Shrubs, Perennials, etc.

General quality	50	points
Condition	30	"
Variety	20	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

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Garden Features and Planting

Design	30 points
Planting	25 "
Distinction	20 "
Scale	25 "
	<hr/>
	100 points

Flower Arrangement

Individuality	20 points
Relation of flowers to container	20 "
Balance	20 "
Color harmony	20 "
Point of interest or emphasis	20 "
	<hr/>
	100 points

Plant Arrangement

Distinction	10 points
Color harmony	30 "
Relation of plant material to container.....	30 "
Arrangement of bloom	20 "
Suitability of container to flowers	10 "
	<hr/>
	100 points

Window Box Arrangements

Color harmony	30 points
Composition	25 "
Originality	20 "
Suitability of planting.....	25 "
	<hr/>
	100 points

Flower Arrangement Adapted to Console Table, Living-Room Table, Hall Table

Color harmony	35 points
Relation of material to container.....	20 "
Point of interest	20 "
Distinction	15 "
Suitability	10 "
	<hr/>
	100 points

Porch or Sun Porch Flower Arrangements

Size of plant	20 points
Cultural perfection .	35 "
Distinctiveness	15 "
Rarity	15 "
Form	15 "
	<hr/>
	100 points

Baskets of Flowers

General appearance.	25 points
Novelty	15 "
Lasting quality.....	20 "
Cost	25 "
Color combination ..	15 "
	<hr/>
	100 points

Wall Niches

Color harmony	30	points
Relation of material to container	20	"
Point of interest	15	"
Originality	15	"
Proportion and harmony	10	"
Composition	10	"

 100 points
Wall Pockets

Color harmony	30	points
Originality	15	"
Relation of plant material to container	30	"
Point of interest	25	"

 100 points
Wall Pockets

Container	30	points
Color harmony	25	"
Composition	45	"

 100 points
Shadow Box Pictures

Balance with regard to frame and space in box	30	points
Relation of flowers to container	20	"
Individuality	20	"
Color harmony	20	"
Depth of color	10	"

 100 points
Shadow Box

Where a picture is reproduced, picture to accompany exhibit		
Choice of subject	25	points
Resourcefulness in reproducing the spirit of the picture	50	"
Fidelity to composition	25	"

 100 points
Miniature Garden Sculpture

Adaptability	35	points
Originality	30	"
Beauty	35	"

 100 points
Miniature Garden Models

Design	30	points
Planting	25	"
Imagination	20	"
Scale	25	"

 100 points

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<i>Mantels</i>		<i>Table Judging</i>	
Originality	15 points	Proportion and har-	
Color harmony.....	20 "	mony	25 points
Detail	20 "	Distinction	20 "
Composition	45 "	Composition	15 "
	<hr/>	Appropriateness ...	20 "
	100 points	Originality	20 "
			<hr/>
			100 points

When very close judging of both arrangement and accessories is desired:

A. *Tables.*

1. Suitability of all the materials used in the composition	75 points
2. Height of the center piece	75 "
3. Color harmony in flower composition	150 "
4. Arrangement	150 "
5. Perfection of materials	75 "
6. Suitability of container	75 "
	<hr/>
	600 points

B. *Table Appointments.*

1. Appropriateness of table appointments as regards type of table and the occasion	100 points
2. Proportion of floral features	100 "
3. Color harmony of the ensemble	100 "
4. Correctness of table setting	50 "
5. Appropriateness and proportion of decorative features other than flowers	50 "
	<hr/>
	400 points
Total, A and B	1,000 points

Bridge Luncheon Table

1. Flower Arrangement	60 points
a. Proportion	15 points
b. Balance	15 "
c. Individuality	15 "
d. Relation to accessories	15 "
2. Color harmony of ensemble	20 "
3. Suitability	20 "
	<hr/>
	100 points

JUDGING POINTS

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Luncheon Table—Restricted in price

Cost	40	points
Originality	25	"
Distinction	15	"
Composition	20	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

Breakfast Table

Color harmony	35	points
Relation of bloom to container	30	"
Appropriateness	10	"
Point of interest	15	"
Originality	10	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

Breakfast Tray

Proportion and har- mony	25	points
Distinction	20	"
Composition	15	"
Originality	20	"
Appropriateness	20	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

Christmas Tables and Decorations

Economy	10	points
Originality	20	"
Conservation Idea..	10	"
Appropriateness ...	30	"
Arrangement	30	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

Christmas Wreaths, Gar- lands, etc.

Beauty	25	points
Effectiveness	25	"
Workmanship	10	"
Conservation	15	"
Suitability	15	"
Economy	5	"
Durability	5	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

Conservation Posters

Conservation Idea .	40	points
Originality	15	"
Distinction	25	"
Decorative quality ..	20	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

Bird Houses

Construction	35	points
1. Easy method of opening for cleaning		
2. Opening correct size and height		
3. Not artificial looking		
4. Roof non-resistant to heat		
Adaptability	20	"
1. Appearance adaptable to garden or house		
2. Proper construction for variety of birds		
Distinction	20	"
Practicability	25	"
<hr/>		
		100 points

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Roadside Markets

Attractiveness	40	points
Neatness	20	"
Parking space	20	"
Comfort arrangements { Shade		
Chairs	20	"
Tables		
	<hr/>	100 points

Children's Gardens

Neatness	25	points
Cultivation	25	"
Effort	25	"
Flowers or vegetables	25	"
	<hr/>	100 points

Flower Garden Contest

Name of Contestant	
Address	
District No.	
Plate No.	
Serial No.	

Questions (Check correct answers):

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Space (must be at least 200 square feet) | Yes | No |
| 2. Has there been any paid professional work
done in this garden since _____? | Yes | No |
| 3. Will you have a late garden? | Yes | No |
| 4. Are vegetables mixed with flowers? | Yes | No |
| 5. Is garden and house on same lot? | Yes | No |

Score Card

<i>Points to be Considered</i>	<i>Possible Score</i>	<i>Actual Score</i>
Ground Plan: Division into simple areas, orderly arrangement; good circulation—drives, walks; simple, direct, complete	10
Relation of House and Grounds	10
Living and Recreational Uses: Play space, shaded areas, shelters, seats and other garden furnishings	10

JUDGING POINTS

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Plants: Interest and value; trees, shrubs and woody vines	10
Plants: Interest and value; herbaceous perennials, annuals, bulbs and tender bedding plants	10
Plant Arrangements: Framing of views, grouping, harmony of form and color of foliage and flower; succession of bloom	10
Service Uses: Kitchen gardens, laundry yards, hot beds, compost heaps and screening for privacy	10
Upkeep: Care of planting and structures	10
Charm: Due to balance of parts, good proportions, scale, color and texture	10
Originality: Original ideas and personal qualities	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	100	<hr/>

Judge's Note:

Judge
(Committee Chairman Signature)

Name of Garden Club

How To Score

Unusually fine	10	Ordinary	4
Excellent	8	Poor	2
Good	6	Lacking	0

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Yard and Garden Contest Score Card and Entry Filing Card

Name.....Address.....Telephone.....

Class	Entry Number	Date Entered	Basis of Scoring; Possible Points	Scoring First Inspe	Second ction	Final Score
I. FRONT YARD						
1. Attractiveness..... 15						
a. General Impression (5) (Hospitality, homelikeness, appearance from street, etc.)						
b. Details (10) (Plantings to boundaries, enframing house, foundation plantings, shade, all season bloom, maintenance, lawn, permanency, features, etc.)						
2. Improvements made this year 10			25			
II. REAR GROUNDS						
1. Livability..... 20						
a. General impression (5)						
b. Details (15) (Privacy, shade, comfort fa- cilities, etc.)						
2. Attractiveness..... 30						
a. General impressions (5)						
b. Flower garden (10) (Pattern, composition, color, bloom, etc.)						
c. Border plantings (10) (General outline, artistic com- position, bloom, shade, etc.)						
d. Garden features (5)						
3. Improvements made this year 10			60			
III. ALLEY (<i>Service area, garage, etc.</i>)			10			
IV. PARKING (<i>Attractiveness, care, good lawn, etc.</i>)			5			
Totals.....			100			

Chapter XIV

CIVIC PROJECTS

THE influence which any Garden Club is to have in its community is a matter for the individual members to decide. Before any extensive program of beautification is undertaken, the members themselves should set a high standard of excellence in their own yards. The old saying, "Charity begins at home," is often quoted; we might well paraphrase it and adopt as our slogan, "Good design and planting begin at home."

For it is obvious that we are not ready or fitted to undertake landscaping around a civic property or in a park unless we ourselves are familiar with the principles of design. Study and practice in our own gardens is the best preparation.

With this groundwork laid, even the smallest club can exert a mighty force in civic beautification policies. Everyone agrees that contact with beauty raises our standards and brings us into closer harmony with the finer things of life. The work done by a Garden Club in restoring natural beauty spots—forest, ravine, shrub planting, and scenic or historic spots—which are to be found in every locality, will eventually react on the daily life of every citizen. We all reflect our environment, and contact with beauty on the way to and from work, on shopping tours, visits to friends, cannot help but influence us all.

Before any money is spent on a planting project, the plan should be well thought out and checked over and approved by someone qualified to criticize it both from an artistic and utilitarian standpoint. Then, with the plan

decided and accepted, Garden Club members may supervise or actually do the planting.

Always finish one civic project before undertaking another. Full satisfaction comes from such work only when it is completed and left in an orderly condition. Provision should be made for future maintenance, for once an improvement is neglected it soon becomes a reproach, no matter how excellent it may have been in the beginning.

The local newspapers are always generous in giving wide publicity and editorial backing to beautification plans and contests. They can be a powerful ally in securing needed legislation and in arousing public interest to the necessity of protection for the planted areas.

There is no doubt that a civic undertaking, large or small, stimulates a club to new activity. Sometimes it is just the tonic needed to insure the future health of the club. Members are drawn closer together when working with a common purpose.

The amount of money spent on a civic project will depend on the club's own resources. If the project is of considerable size and one from which the entire community will benefit, it may be necessary to solicit gifts. The club may earn the money by giving any one of several kinds of public entertainments. Lack of funds is not necessarily a handicap, for if the undertaking is worthy and needed, the sympathies of many people will be aroused and their purse strings loosened when the needs are explained to them. Business men will give materials, nurserymen will donate stock, and owners of large estates can usually spare shrubs and plants. But it must be evident that the Garden Club will carry out the improvement and finish it. Whatever the project or the means by which it is financed, the whole plan must be thought out and decided upon in advance.

It is a good policy for a club undertaking a community project for the first time to start on something not too pre-

tentious or difficult. Make a list of the improvements which the town needs badly and consult with the Park Board, Improvement Association, or other established agencies, so that there will be no duplication of effort or confusion of plans. After this action, the list should be submitted to the club for its decision as to which improvement should be undertaken first.

Many towns have been made more beautiful and attractive because of the activities of an earnest, live Garden Club. While there are many projects that may be undertaken by a club, the needs of the community will usually determine the most important ones. After all, we owe a civic duty to the place in which we live. We should leave it better than we found it and blaze a trail that others may see which way we walked.

The civic projects which follow are of interest to all clubs, large and small, and with or without funds. These projects are varied in nature, and many of them have been tried out successfully. Each one will have to be trimmed to fit local conditions.

Service of a Landscape Architect

One of the very finest things any club can do is to engage the services of a landscape architect for those in the community needing advice. One living in the community or nearby can usually be engaged for certain hours each week. He knows the trees, plants and shrubs that grow best in the town, and, after visiting your yard, can help you adopt a design suitable for your home. If the garden is on a budget and it will take several years to complete its planting, it is fine to know that the improvements and additions made each year are the right ones. In the end, the time will have been well spent. If, on the other hand, the design is poor and the house and garden not related, no amount of plant material, time, or money will improve it.

A landscape architect can take a row of gardens and develop the grounds to their fullest beauty and utility, providing backgrounds, open lawns, vistas, privacy and children's playgrounds.

This scheme can be financed in whole or in part by a club. After one year's trial, the improvement will probably be so noticeable that some arrangement for future financing will be undertaken by the citizens.

Converting Waste Ground into a Park

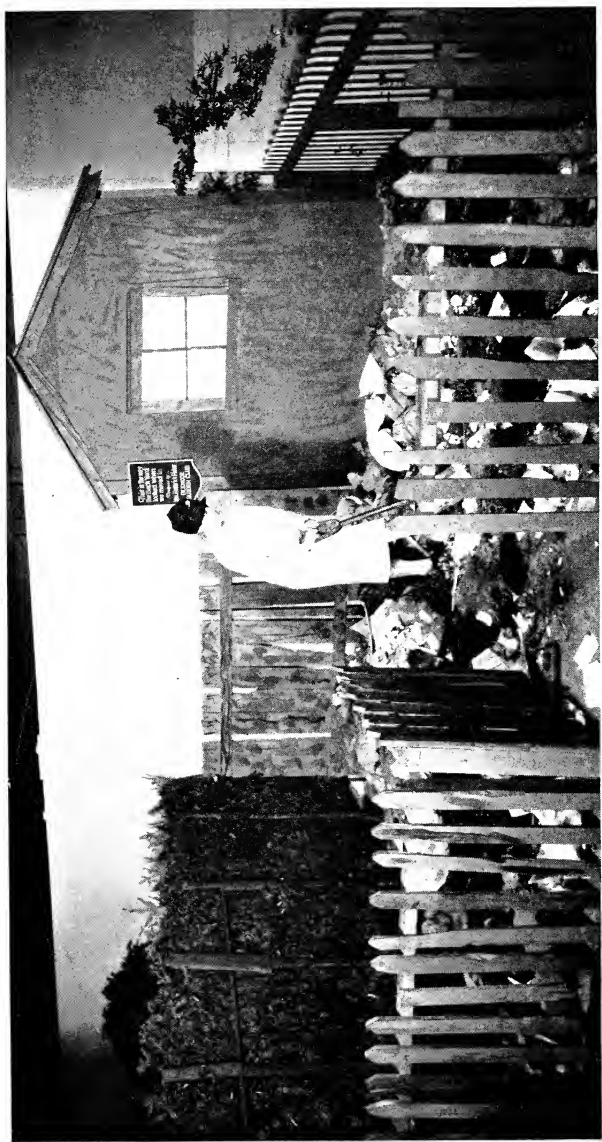
Many communities have grown very fast, and their beautification has been neglected. Tin cans, ashes and trash dumped in a place that is seen and passed by people every day are certainly not inspiring and they give visitors an unpleasant idea of the town.

With some work and planning, the underbrush and trash can be carted away. Stumps and fallen trees go into the discard. By putting in a few shrubs and a good lawn, trimming and fertilizing the trees, a little park can be made which will greet passers-by invitingly. If a few benches and a bird-bath are added, the picture will be complete. Perhaps your town has many such places. Begin with one, get publicity back of the work, and reclamation of the others will follow.

Yard and Garden Contest

A yard and garden contest is full of inspiration for every contestant. It may be just a general clean-up program, with prizes for "before and after" effects. Newspapers and other clubs in the city should be asked to coöperate. It is advisable to advertise that all trash will be carted away free of charge. The contest usually runs a week.

A variation of this contest may offer prizes to the owners of the most beautiful yards and gardens in the town. Several things should be considered in holding such a contest. It should be decided if the contest is to include



"BEFORE AND AFTER" GARDEN (BEFORE)



"BEFORE AND AFTER" GARDEN (AFTER)

vegetable gardens and if both front and back yards are to be considered. Several classifications should be made, so that each entrant will compete with people who work under similar conditions. The classes may be for owners who do all their own work; those who employ part-time help; those whose gardens are maintained by professional gardeners.

Another variation of this contest will consider in the final scoring whether the garden has been carried through from spring to fall. The number of inspections the gardens will have should be decided in advance. A score card of each garden should be kept and the points of judging should be made known to everyone.

Trial Gardens

A Trial Garden for flowers is another good activity for a Garden Club. It may be located on any plot of ground in a public place that may be easily visited, perhaps on a lot that has not been used to good advantage before. The lot may be landscaped or the flowers may be planted in rows. The purpose is to grow the newer and better varieties of flowers and to make them familiar to all who are interested.

The Trial Garden should be only as large as can be well maintained. It may contain all families of flowers or it may specialize in only one kind, as peonies, irises or roses. The plants should be marked with easily read and weather-proof labels. Rows should be far enough apart to permit comfortable walking between. Nurserymen who specialize in new varieties will contribute to this kind of a garden and many flower societies will assist. A Trial Garden is highly educational.

Pictures of Gardens

Garden pictures are always interesting and owners like to have such records. If an entire club takes pictures of

their gardens from spring until fall and turn them into the chairman of this project, she can use them as the basis for an interesting winter program. Slides are expensive and unnecessary, as the pictures may be shown to very good advantage with a reflectoscope. If no one owns such an apparatus it may be rented for a small sum. Garden contests of all kinds, "before and after gardens," and children's gardens, if told by pictures, all make splendid material for programs and are a faithful record of accomplishments during the year.

Conservation

Conservation is a very large topic and can mean almost anything. But to Garden Clubs it should mean the conservation of native flowers, shrubs and trees. It should lead to the buying and maintenance of woodlands, prairies, lakes, dunes and other natural landscape features. It is the best way to protect and save these things so that the generations who follow us may have them to enjoy. Travel is now so cheap and swift and we are fast learning to know our neighbor states better. By working together we can make new laws for the protection and conservation of natural beauty and historical places.

Historical points of interest should have markers to quickly recall history and traditions. These markers should be placed where they may be easily read. Garden Clubs can do a worthy work in providing them where they are needed.

Bird Sanctuaries

Neighborhoods are becoming more and more congested and if we wish to keep the wild birds with us, we must provide places where they can be protected and live and raise their young in safety. Thousands of young fledgling birds just learning to fly are destroyed by cats every year. Every bird sanctuary should have a cat-proof fence.

A wild woodland with running water makes a splendid sanctuary, but lacking this, any plot of ground may be so planted as to suit all requirements. There should be high trees and low shrubs and dense thickets where the birds may hide quickly in case of danger. Evergreens give warmth and winter protection. Shrubs that have berries, loved for food by the birds, should be planted. Rows of sunflowers can also be planted to supply food. Food stations and nest boxes will attract many species. A bird sanctuary may be located in a neglected ravine or it may join a park or golf course.

This is an excellent project for clubs and requires only a small amount of money. School children are sure to be interested in a bird sanctuary.

Books for Libraries

Many libraries do not contain books on horticultural and agricultural subjects. What better thing could a Garden Club do than add a given number of books on these subjects each year? In a few years there would be a considerable addition to the library. The books should contain the best information to be had, both for beginners and for more advanced students.

Planting Trees

We all recognize the need of tree planting. Whenever possible the Garden Club should set out trees, particularly on waste land. Great care should be taken to plant only the kinds of trees that live best in the soil and climate of the locality. The State Forester or other authorities should be consulted. Future care and maintenance should be provided for; it is not right to plant a tree and then neglect it. The fine old trees in the community should receive care, and historical trees should be protected and given suitable markers.

Contest for Beautifying Gasoline Stations

We all know that the gasoline station is here to stay but it need not continue to be so ugly as it is at present. The problem is a very real one in many cities. Exits and entrances of many towns are cluttered with them. Trees, shrubs, grass, vines, window boxes and flowers will all help to improve the appearance of stations.

A contest for the best looking filling station in a stated area, with wide publicity attending it, cannot fail to accomplish a great deal of good. Each owner should be visited and the purpose of the contest explained. Suggest a list of desirable things to plant, for it should be remembered that the owner may not be acquainted with many shrubs and flowers. Nothing should be planted that will obstruct the view.

A contest of this kind should run from spring until fall. After the awards have been made, the public should be asked to note the improvements. Such a contest would arouse much interest and if carried on for a few years with proper publicity, no gasoline station would want to stay out.

Giving Away Surplus Plants

After a garden has been established a few years, there is usually an overabundance of bulbs, perennials and shrubs. Many plants propagate themselves and we want to replace others with newer varieties.

One way to dispose of the surplus is to place a bushel basket containing iris, if that happens to be your surplus stock, in front of your property. The basket should be accompanied by a placard which could say, "Anyone who is interested and will plant these irises is welcome." The varieties should be named and three rhizomes tied together. It will be helpful to add a few lines in regard to soil and cultivation.

Public institutions are very often glad to receive plants.

Many people building their first home in the suburbs find they have very little if any money left to buy things for a garden. They will appreciate having your surplus. Extra flowers from the cutting garden can be sent to the city hospitals. Several bouquets a week may be sent to the library. Surplus fruits can be canned or made into jelly and sent to hospitals.

There is hardly a gardener who has not a surplus of something to give away. Let us remember that in ceasing to give we cease to have.

Roadside Market Contest

Roadside markets should be clean and inviting. Usually they have too many signs. Tin cans, old papers and boxes should be removed. Candies and pastries should be covered. The comfort of customers should be considered.

Why not hold a contest for the neatest and most inviting roadside market stand for a few miles along a given road? Why not teach how much shrubs, flowers, and paint help to make a stand attractive? This kind of a contest should last from spring to fall. The prize would be highly coveted.

Flower Festivals

Many states are famous because of certain flowers or fruits. Why not have more flower festivals? They encourage planting and are excellent mediums for advertising. Children like to take part in flower parades. Flowers and fruits teach the geography of our country to us. Think of the long streams of cars going in every direction, to see orange blossoms, azaleas, cherry blossoms, roses, and cacti; buying grape juice, cherry cider, and honey. This is all a part of the gayety and joy of the summer. Since we do this in such large numbers, can we not demand some beauty from the roadside stands and gasoline stations which we patronize?

Weed Extermination

Scientists tell us that some weeds contribute more than others to the cause of hayfever. A campaign to eradicate these weeds will be greatly appreciated by every sufferer. First of all, learn to know these offending weeds and find out if members have them on or near their places. An educational campaign conducted by newspapers, with illustrated lectures for the citizens and school children will create popular sentiment for their eradication. The leading physicians of a city should be consulted and their help asked.

Community Picnics

If a piece of waste ground has been reclaimed and made into a park, its completion is an important event. It would then be fitting to dedicate this playground with music, speaking, and a picnic to which everyone in the community is invited and urged to come. It will inspire pride in civic accomplishment.

Naming Native Flora

Many people see a wild flower from year to year, and while they may recognize it they cannot call it by name. Many a person has become a botanist because of the interest created by one flower.

It is interesting to collect wild flowers and display them with a label giving the correct name. Start with the first wild flowers of early spring and continue until frost. Gather the flowers as they come and put a specimen in a milk bottle or other container. Have a label on the bottle with the common name and the botanical name. Put it on display where many people pass, in the post office, library or an important store, or perhaps in all three.

The writer tried this last year. Usually a small group could be seen gathered around the flowers. Some wrote down the names. There was a noticeable increase in re-

quests for flower and nature books at the library. One day a teamster came in, red and wind-blown. He stopped to look at the flowers. "So that's Queen Anne's Lace! Well, I've been seeing it always but I never knew its name. I always called it 'Cobweb Lace.' It looks just like lace, doesn't it? I'm going to tell mother the name of it when I get home."

This is a splendid project for a Garden Club. Flowers should be gathered faithfully and kept fresh. No week must be allowed to pass without a new exhibit. A list of nature and flower books can be given on a poster near the exhibit. Club members might be present at certain hours to answer questions.

Plant Sales

A club often finds itself in need of money. If the members have extra plants and shrubs a plant sale can be held to raise funds. Both the club and the purchaser will profit, if only a small charge is made for plants. All plants should be carefully labeled as to name and color. Orders may be taken for future delivery. Soliciting of plants for the sale and advertising should be done well in advance.

Celebration of National Garden Week

Talks which will interest all comers should be scheduled for this week. The home garden, vegetables for health, children's gardens, wild flowers, and the beautification of waste places are all good subjects. Different programs, featuring these and other subjects, can be given every day. This is also a good time to plant trees or to have a tree program at the regular club meeting.

State Garden Club Federation Meetings

These meetings for delegates from the many clubs scattered throughout the state offer a good opportunity for

the individual members to meet each other and get a better understanding of their neighbor clubs' problems. Each delegate should give a report on the activities of her club. Part of the time may be set aside for a social meeting of the members in which they can discuss common problems and visit local gardens. The meeting may easily stretch out to include two days.

Visiting Arboretums, Parks, etc.

All arboretums and parks have many interesting, rare and unusual plants. Garden Club members and other flower lovers should take advantage of every opportunity to visit the ones in nearby towns. Special days may be set aside for such pilgrimages. The grafting and propagation beds are of interest, and the parks and arboretums themselves are of interest every day in the year. They are usually managed by experts who are glad to help members with their personal problems.

Scrapbooks

One of the most interesting activities for a club with scant resources is to collect garden scrapbooks. A club may keep more than one; in fact, there may be as many as there are members interested. Specialists in one kind of flower or one type of garden can collect information which, over a period of time, will grow very valuable. There may be one for rock gardens, roses, delphiniums, dahlias, irises, and other kinds of flowers. Members can coöperate by saving suitable articles on subjects in which others are interested. These books are useful for loaning to other members or to libraries. They will last many years.

Billboards

The present billboard situation is not at all satisfactory. Many states, acting at the instance of Garden Clubs or other organizations, are trying out means by which they

may be abolished. Some clubs make use of stickers with curt reminders that they do not approve of billboards. If your club has discovered a satisfactory method to combat them, continue it. Most of us have found, however, that legislation is needed to control effectually this evil. If we will all stand together our efforts should be very effective, if not in having the boards banished, at least in having their most obnoxious features curtailed.

Lanterns

Every club should have a lantern or at least have easy access to one. They are a great asset to any small community and may be loaned or rented out for a small sum. They do not cost much and their purchase is a fine project for a Garden Club to undertake. Many slides to show on them may be had from the large libraries or universities without charge. Illustrated talks require them and the speaker is not always prepared to furnish his own machine.

Lighting Contests for Christmas Trees and Decorations

The idea of such a contest is not to see how many lights can be strung out on a given wire, but rather to strive for simple and artistic effects. A few well-placed lights using good colors can make a charming picture, particularly if there is snow on the ground.

Arches and garlands of lights can be made very gay and festive. Lighted Christmas trees, with a natural decoration of snow, are lovely in front of stores on a principal street. A tree covered with ice and lighted by a flood light also makes a lovely picture. This kind of a contest can stir up considerable interest and rivalry. It is necessary to have a schedule of classes and to make sure that those who enter are registered in the proper class.

Christmas Conservation Decorations

Many of the lovely green things we have used with such a lavish hand for so many years are fast disappearing.

Many states are now conserving their native greenery and we must learn to use substitutes. There will probably be more conservation laws passed as years go by.

An excellent Garden Club project is to have a competition with members bringing Christmas wreaths and decorations made of shrubs, vines, ferns and many other plant materials substituted for the well-known greens that have done duty for so long. Natural and painted cones, seed pods, kumquats, cranberries and other substitutes furnish the necessary note of gay color.

The natural talent that a contest of this kind will uncover is almost unbelievable. We are rich indeed with many decorations that we might use, save that they are all new to us.

Contests for Juniors

Plans and work toward a more beautiful and peaceful nation cannot be of lasting value unless we educate the children who are to become our future citizens. To be sure of this future appreciation of beauty and conservation, it is necessary to do the teaching early, in the formative years when the boys and girls in our schools and communities are most receptive.

Highway Planting Projects

The success of roadside beautification projects is largely dependent on a definite plan or program. Projects of this kind should begin with a survey of the natural resources along the road where the planting is to be made. They should consider the possibly increased problems of future years. The best authorities should be consulted and the State Highway Commission should give its approval to the work. Haphazard planting usually results only in failure and disappointment. The first aim should be to have the planting permanent.

The amount of money ready and available for the

project, as well as the methods and possibilities of raising further funds, will largely determine the extent of the improvement. Another point for consideration is the period over which the work is to be carried on.

The committee in charge of the planting and its maintenance should have a well-developed plan worked out. It should take local conditions and the trees and shrubs that are already growing along the road into consideration. It should provide for the planting of additional trees and shrubs where they will not obstruct the view on corners or add in any way to the hazards of motor traffic. Trees, flowers and shrubs native to that part of the country are usually best for the planting. The whole plan should be far-sighted and logical, taking the needs of future generations into consideration. Every feature of natural beauty should be emphasized and preserved. Plans for the maintenance of the project should consider the question of snow removal. It usually works out best to finish small sections of the planting before going on to others.

The project should start with a well-planned educational campaign carried on with the assistance of the newspapers and other Garden Clubs.

In most cases, good gardeners can be entrusted with the actual work of carrying out the plans once they are decided. But the whole project should not be left to amateurs. Highway engineers and contractors should be consulted freely for advice. Above all, do not forget to make adequate provision for maintenance.

Chapter XV

JUNIOR GARDEN CLUBS

THE value of gardening and nature study in a child's life is now widely recognized. It gives knowledge and appreciation of the outdoors early in life. It encourages a love for gardens and binds the child closer to home. In the work of digging, planting seeds and caring for a garden, a boy or girl learns that plants produce food as well as make the world a more beautiful place in which to live.

Many children, like grown-ups, enjoy belonging to a club. It should not be necessary to insist on a boy or girl joining a Garden Club. The club should be made so interesting and inviting that the child will want to belong. All children like to play, but their play should be planned to be very profitable to them.

The organizer of a Junior Garden Club should have a great love for children. She should understand their needs. She must have a thorough knowledge of gardening and know how to make the lessons interesting and attractive. Someone with these qualifications can always be found, and the work can be a great pleasure to her. What finer civic work can there be than teaching boys and girls, early in life, the love of flowers and gardens?

There are as many kinds of Junior Clubs as there are needs for them. Some schools recognize their value and set aside a part of the school yard for gardens, where the children may work during the summer. In crowded, congested city neighborhoods, the school yard or a vacant lot is the only place to have a garden. Children belonging to

this kind of a club should be taken on frequent visits to the parks. Boys and girls living in such neighborhoods enjoy digging and working with the soil and need to be out in the sunshine. Porch boxes and plants which they grow in tin cans can be made very attractive.

However, most of the Junior Clubs will be organized among the children living in small towns and suburbs. Whether the club shall be composed of boys or girls or a combination of both must be decided at once; the leader will know which plan is best. It is usually best not to have the group larger than twenty members, and it is preferable to begin with ten and grow slowly. When the club has reached the limit that has been set, another club may be organized. If more members are desired, a sign in the public library or a notice in the paper will bring recruits.

Sometimes boys and girls start a club themselves and choose a mother who is a member of the adult Garden Club as their leader. This is a very happy way. After the members meet and a leader is chosen, the next step is to name the club. All the children should be made to feel the importance of this action. A discussion of the best names for the club should be held and a vote taken among the members. Many flowers suggest themselves as good names. Badges or buttons with the club name are a source of pride to the children. They are especially desirable when there are several Junior Clubs in one neighborhood.

Whether or not there shall be dues is a matter for the individual club to decide. No child who wants to garden and is in need of instruction should be left out because he or she cannot pay dues.

Many Junior Clubs function throughout the year, others only in the summer months. As long as the club can continue as a happy adventure the members will be devoted to it and attend regularly. The leader's ingenuity will often be taxed to the limit. On a very hot day when the interest is lagging, it will be an inspiration

for her to say, "Let us all sit in the shade of the big tree and tell stories." Such a leader is sure to be loved.

The number of meetings and the place to hold them is for the club to decide. It will be pleasant for the children to visit each other's gardens and hold meetings there. Sometimes a hike in the woods or a visit to a beautiful garden will be a well-remembered meeting. Children like surprises and refreshments. These should be very simple and not be a burden on the hostess.

The club can be more easily managed if the members are all of about the same age. Lessons should be prepared in advance, so that there will be some point in the meeting. The course of study may follow the seasons.

In teaching young children to plant, it is best to begin with large seeds like nasturtiums, zinnias and our o'clocks. If the entire unit is working on one plot of ground, it should be divided into small sections or gardens. For older boys and girls a plot ten feet by twenty feet, and for small ones ten feet by twelve feet will be about right. Each child will work better if he has a little garden of his own. He can usually have such a space in the home garden. Children who prefer to plant vegetables should be encouraged.

The group should be taught why it is necessary not only to do the right work at the right time, but to complete it. They should be trained in the use of good garden tools and should learn to clean them and put them away where they may be found easily the next time they are needed.

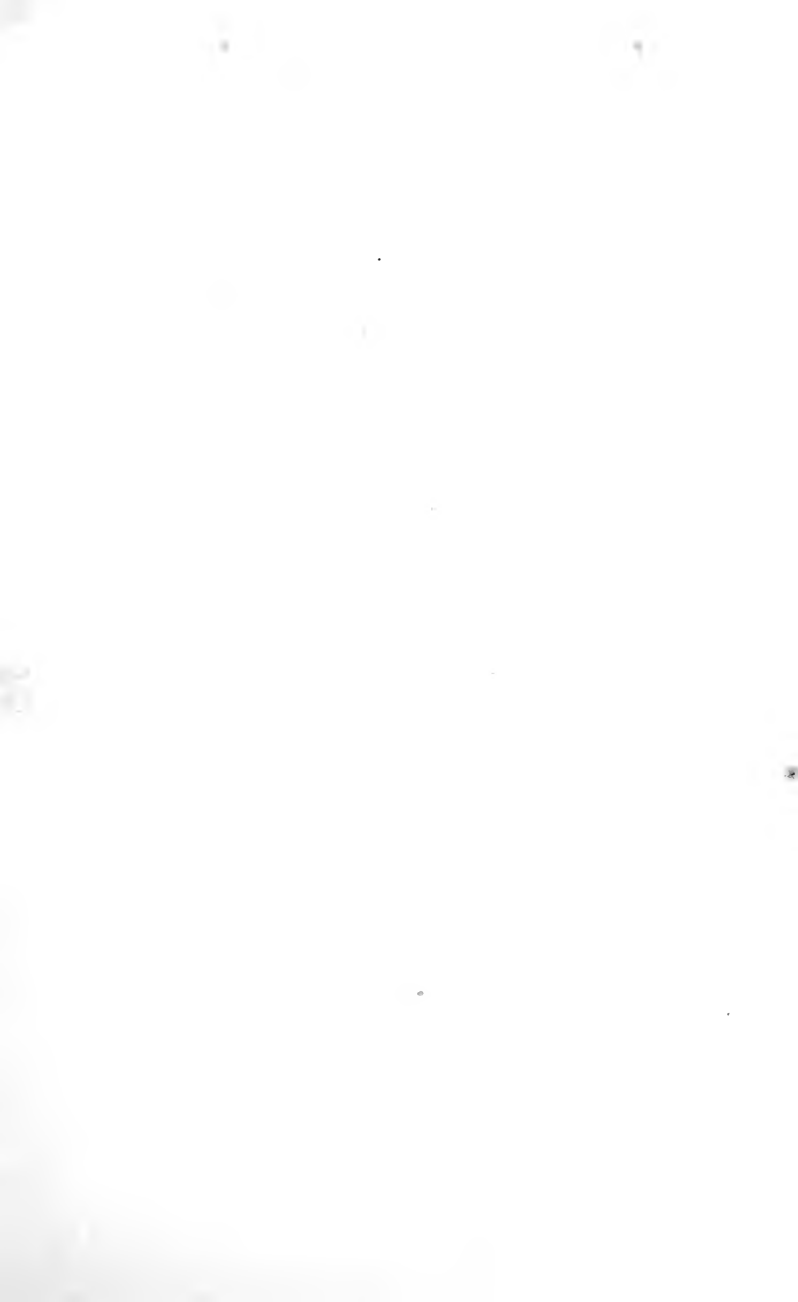
There are countless activities besides gardening, and meetings can all be full of interest and pleasure. Many suggestions can be given for work to do between the meetings. The leader can change the program whenever she thinks it advisable to fit it to the children's interests.

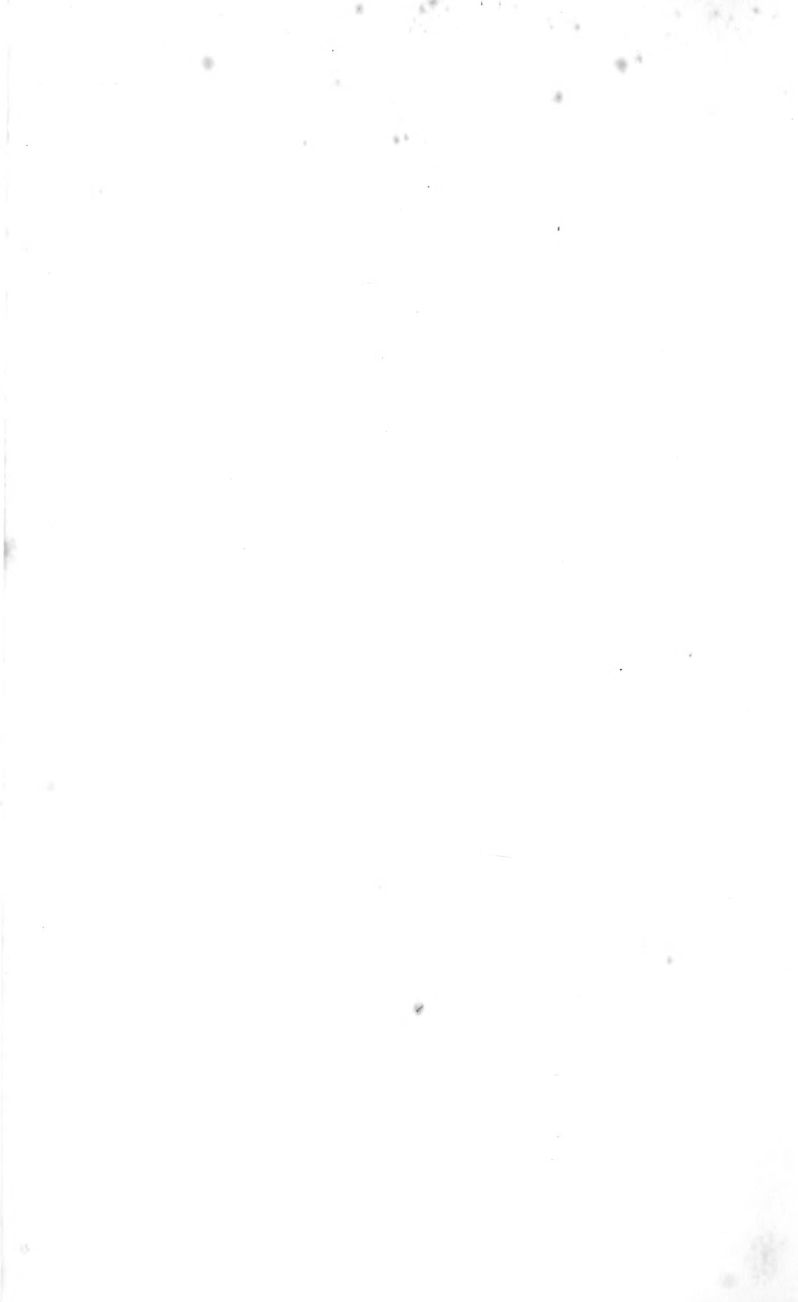
If there are several Junior Units in one community, the

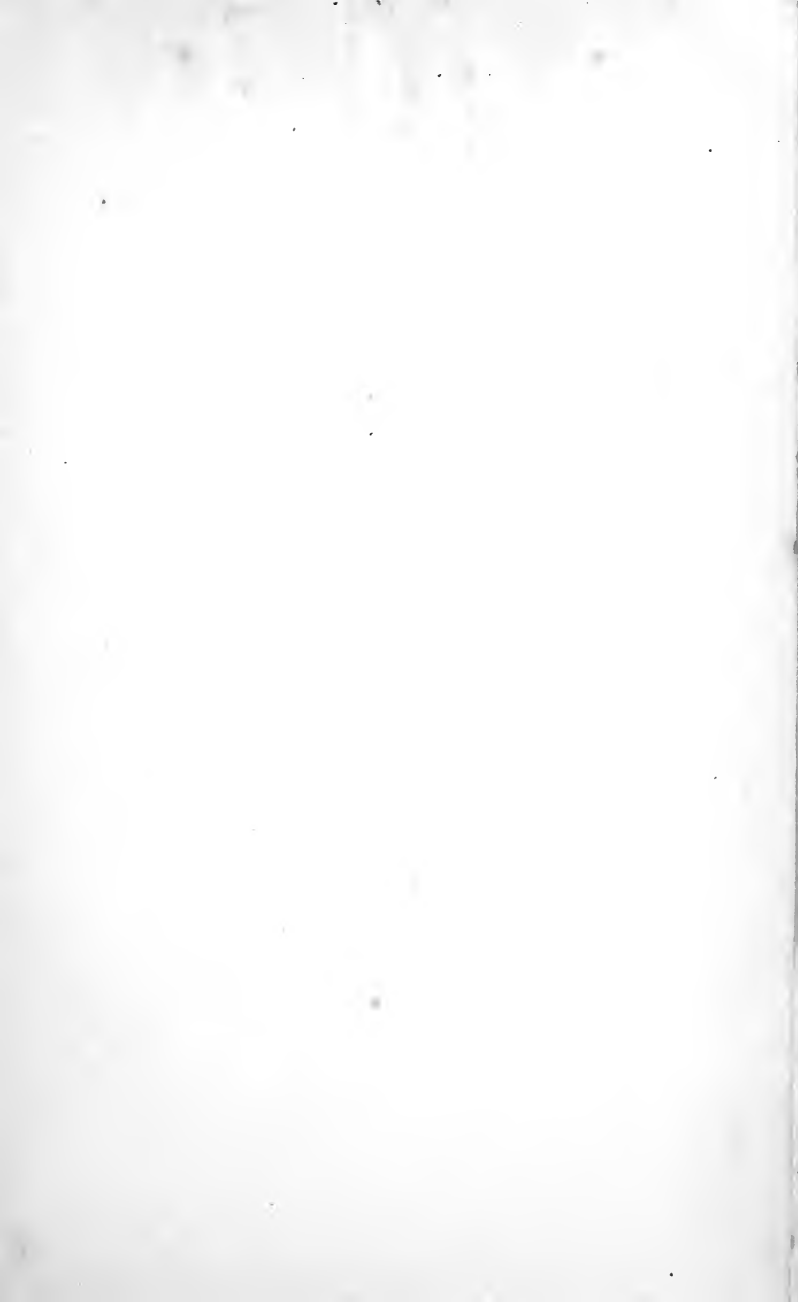
groups will take pleasure in visiting each other's gardens. While there is bound to be some rivalry, harmony should always be maintained. The clubs should work together in Flower Shows and unite in as many ways as possible.

Program Suggestions

1. Lessons in the protection of trees, flowers and birds.
2. Know the wild flowers protected by law.
3. Make scrapbooks, using pressed flowers and leaves.
4. Keep garden record books and put in them:
 - Stories about the garden.
 - The first bird.
 - Signs of spring.
 - The first pussy willow.
 - How I made my garden.
 - What seeds I planted.
 - Names of flowers.
 - What my garden taught me.
5. Making miniature gardens in boxes.
6. Each Junior to bring a garden made in a chopping bowl.
7. Devote several meetings to the study of birds.
8. Making bird houses and feeding trays. How to attract the winter birds.
9. Plan a picnic meeting to study wild flowers and birds.
10. Learn the names of twenty wild flowers.
11. Learn the names of twenty trees.
12. Arrange a visit to members' gardens. Let the members do their own judging.
13. Learn to model flower bowls out of clay.
14. Make a garden plan.
15. Explain how to get a seed bed ready.
16. Plan a visit to a nearby nursery.
17. Many lessons on conservation.
18. Have a talk by an adult member.
19. Let children make flower arrangements. Criticize them. Tell why an arrangement that is too crowded is not good.
20. Collect flowers to send to hospitals.
21. Write a story.
22. Flower stories and myths.
23. Celebrate members' birthdays.
24. Garden handicraft.
25. Teach respect for all gardens.
26. Christmas decorations.
27. How to study a seed catalogue.
28. Why does the ground need snow?
29. Hold a Flower Show.







Date Due

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